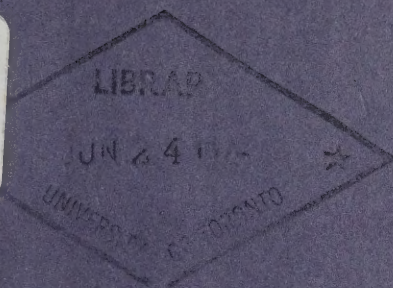


CA20N
CR25
- 053



Ontario

~~Ministry of~~
Culture and
Recreation

~~[General publications]~~
LC-27

Historic Sites,
Museums,
Galleries and
Plaques

~~Conservation~~
Publications



3 1761 11973126 3





Ontario

Ministry of
Culture and
Recreation

Hon. Robert Welch, Minister.
Malcolm Rowan, Deputy Minister.

Available from:
Historical and Museums Branch,
Ministry of Culture and Recreation,
77 Grenville Street,
Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1C7.

or:
Ontario Government Bookstore,
880 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1Y7.

Cost: 50¢

Ont. Ministry of Culture
and Recreation

[General publications]

[6-2]

Introduction

The historic sites, museums, art galleries and plaques described in this booklet are listed alphabetically by county, district and region in accordance with the official Ontario road map for 1975. This map may be obtained from tourist reception centres throughout the province or from the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

By the end of 1974, a total of 796 provincial historical plaques had been erected and it is expected that this programme will continue at the rate of at least 40 plaques a year. A standardized aluminum alloy type of plaque is used, with raised gold lettering on a dark blue background. Save in circumstances where physical location may necessitate a wall plaque, a double-sided, free-standing marker is used. In certain instances, particularly if a plaque is located in a predominantly French-speaking area, the inscription is repeated in French. These bilingual plaques are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Additional information on museums and historical plaques in specific regions of the province may be obtained by writing to:

Historical and Museums Branch
Ministry of Culture and Recreation
77 Grenville St., Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1C7

Additional information on national historic sites and cairns may be obtained by contacting:

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Parks Canada, Ontario Region
P.O. Box 1359
Cornwall, Ontario. K6H 5V4



A Brief Outline of Ontario's History

When the first white men entered what is now Ontario in the early 17th century, it was sparsely inhabited by a number of Indian nations or tribes. These were divided principally into two linguistic groups. The Iroquoian tribes, including the Hurons, Petuns and Neutrals, lived largely in the more fertile southern sections of the Province. They carried on a comparatively sedentary life, dwelling communally in large bark-covered longhouses, within palisaded villages and they cultivated fields of Indian corn. To the north, scattered throughout the great Pre-Cambrian Shield, were the nomadic Algonkian-speaking tribes. These relied largely on hunting and fishing for their livelihood and, following the arrival of the Europeans, supplied most of the furs which provided the basis for Canada's early economy.

As early as 1610-11, the French *coureur de bois*, Etienne Brulé, visited this province, and in 1615-16 the Father of New France, Samuel de Champlain, wintered with the populous Huron nation in what is now Simcoe County. The great enemies of the Hurons were the Five Nations Confederacy, or Iroquois, whose villages were situated in what is now Northern New York State. During the 1640s the Iroquois greatly increased their attacks on Huronia, and in 1649-50 the Huron nation was defeated and dispersed. Included in this tragedy were the extensive Jesuit missions which had been established throughout Huronia. Their headquarters, Ste-Marie-among-the-Hurons, has recently been reconstructed on the original site near Midland.

During the remainder of the French régime, explorers fur traders, missionaries and soldiers travelled extensively over our waterways, but there was little permanent settlement.

Widespread settlement followed the termination of the American Revolution in 1783. Between 1783 and 1790 United Empire Loyalists took up land along the northern shore of the upper St. Lawrence, on the Bay of Quinte, in the Niagara Peninsula, along the shores of Lake Erie and within what is now Essex County. In 1791, a new province called Upper Canada was established. The first Lieutenant-Governor was John Graves Simcoe, an energetic veteran of the Revolutionary War who opened the first parliament of the infant province at Newark (Niagara) in 1792.

In 1812, war was declared between Britain and the United States and the existence of the tiny colony was seriously endangered. During 1812-14, a series of invasions took place and major battles were fought at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Crysler's Farm, Moraviantown, Fort Erie, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane. However, owing to the inspired leadership of such soldiers as Sir Isaac Brock and Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, the professional ability of the few British regiments in the province, the support of the militia and Indians and the ineptitude of many of the American commanders, our independence was preserved.

The fur trade during the early years of the 19th century was still a factor in the economy, and the rivalry between the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies provides one of the most colourful episodes in our history. Until 1821 the headquarters of the former was at Fort William, and here the supplies arriving from Montreal via the Ottawa, Mattawa, Nipissing, French River and upper Great Lakes route were transferred to the smaller northern canoes bound for far-flung western posts. However, as the 19th century progressed, the lumber trade became more important, many small industries were established and agriculture was the principal employer. By 1860 most of the good agricultural land had been surveyed and settled.

The early administration of Upper Canada tended to be autocratic and to remain in the hands of Loyalists or their associates, named by their opponents the "Family Compact". It became the target of William Lyon Mackenzie, a fiery newspaper editor and radical reformer. Frustrated in his attempts to obtain redress by legislative means, he led an unsuccessful rebellion in 1837. Following the Rebellion, Lord Durham was dispatched by the British Government to prepare a report on the situation, including the background of a similar uprising which had taken place in Lower Canada. Subsequently, Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united in 1841. In 1849, under the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, the principle of representative government was firmly established.

During the early 1860s, which witnessed the outbreak of the American Civil War, considerable thought was given to the necessity of uniting the scattered British provinces in North America. On July 1, 1867, the old Province of Canada (divided into new provinces of Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were federated and a national government established. Over the years a further six provinces have been added. The first Canadian Prime Minister was Sir John A. Macdonald, and John Sandfield Macdonald led the first government of the newly established province of Ontario.

Since Confederation, Ontario has become the most populous and highly industrialized province of an independent Canada. In addition to the agricultural and industrial development of the southern sections, it has utilized, in the past century, the great mineral and forest wealth of the Canadian Shield which covers most of the northern regions.

Museums

Timber Village Museum, Blind River.

This museum complex is situated on Hwy. 17, on the east limits of the town. The museum illustrates the lumbering industry and agriculture which pioneered the area, through models and artifacts, and full scale replicas of lumber camp buildings such as the blacksmith shop.
Open: July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Bruce Mines Museum, Bruce Mines.

Housed in a former church, this collection is composed of artifacts relating to the history of the community.
Open: June 29 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Elliot Lake Mining and Nuclear Museum, 45 Hillside Drive North, Elliot Lake.

This museum contains a variety of exhibits including pioneer mining equipment, models of uranium mine buildings, and various items relating to the natural history of the area.
Open: June 1 to Sept. 9, daily, 9 a.m.-6 p.m. From Sept. to May museum can be opened for special tours (school groups).

Fort St. Joseph National Historic Park, St. Joseph Island.

The most westerly military post in Upper Canada built in 1796, Fort St. Joseph was an important trading station and British military post in the War of 1812. The park is currently under development to improve visitor facilities and grounds.

Open: May through October, daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From mid-June to Labour Day, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Guides on duty, May 15 to Sept. 2.)

St. Joseph Island Museum.

This museum complex, situated on St. Joseph Island about 3½ miles from the bridge, is composed of a church, a pioneer log cabin, a school and a barn. The displays describe pioneer life and the development of the settlement on the island.
Open: June through September. During June and Sept., Wed., Sat. and Sun. only, 2-5 p.m. During July and August, daily (except Fridays), 11 a.m. to noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Marine Museum, 41 Lake St. (Bellevue Park) Sault Ste. Marie.

This museum contains displays of marine records and artifacts, many of which have been recovered through underwater archaeology.
Open: July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Out-of-season group tours can be arranged by appointment.

Ermatinger Old Stone House, 831 Queen Street, Sault Ste. Marie.

This house was built between 1814 and 1823 by Charles Ermatinger of the North West Company. It is the oldest surviving house in north-western Canada. Constructed when Sault Ste. Marie was still a small fur trading post on the Upper Lakes, this fine house soon became the centre of the district's business and social life. The first floor is restored and

refurnished in keeping with the early 19th century. The second floor contains interpretive displays describing the Ermatinger family, the fur trade, and other events that affected the history of the area. This museum was the recipient of the 1974 Regional Award of Honour from Heritage Canada.
Open: May 1 to October 15, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. From mid-June to Labour Day, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Sault Ste. Marie and 49th (SSM) Field Regt. R.C.A. Historical Society Museum, 375 Pine Street Sault Ste. Marie.

This museum, located in the Armoury, displays a good collection of local historical artifacts as well as memorabilia from the wars.
Open all year, Wednesdays only, 1 p.m.-4 p.m. and at other times by appointment with curator.

Provincial Plaques

Colonel John Prince 1796-1870
Prince commanded the local militia in the Windsor area during the rebellion of 1837-38 and his summary execution of several Americans who, sympathizing with William Lyon Mackenzie, had invaded Upper Canada, precipitated an international crisis. Prince later became the first judge of the Algoma District. (Bellevue Park, Sault Ste. Marie.)

The "Chicora" Incident 1870
Describes the crisis which occurred when the United States refused to allow Colonel Garnet Wolseley's Red River expedition to pass through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. (Near Canadian locks, Sault Ste. Marie.)

Superior's First Shipyard
Commemorates the site where Louis Denis, Sieur de la Ronde in 1735 launched the first ship to sail Lake Superior. This site was later used for the same purpose by the famous fur trader Alexander Henry. (Pointe aux Pins, west of Sault Ste. Marie.)

American Raid on Sault Ste. Marie 1814

Describes an event which occurred on July 20, 1814, when a U.S. raiding force of about 150 soldiers and sailors destroyed the strategic North West Company depot on the north shore of the St. Mary's River. (Near the east end of the Canadian locks, Sault Ste. Marie.)

The North West Company Post
Commemorates the transfer and re-establishment of this important fur-trading post on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River. The complex included a canal and lock and a sawmill. (The eastern end of the Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie.)

The Bruce Mines
This plaque commemorates the first commercially successful copper mine in Canada. The original claim was filed in September, 1846, and production commenced 1847-48. (Grounds of Museum building in Bruce Mines.)

Capture of the "Tigress" and "Scorpion"
Describes an incident in the War of 1812 when two United States warships were captured by a party of seamen, soldiers and Indians from the British post at Michillimackinac. (Municipal Park, Thessalon.)

Ripple Rock

Describes an unusual geological feature created as a result of the action of waves on an ancient shoreline some two billion years ago. (Highway 17, 1½ miles west of Desbarats and 3 miles east of St. Joseph Island Rd.).

The Trans-Canada Highway

Commemorates the building of this highway which crosses Canada from coast to coast. Stretching almost 5,000 miles, it was officially opened September 3, 1962. (Highway 17, Chippewa River, 38 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.)

Canada's First Uranium Discovery

Commemorates the discovery in 1847 by John L. LeConte of uranium at Theano Point and the probable re-discovery of this find in 1948 by prospector Robert Campbell. (Alona Bay Scenic Lookout, Highway 17, about 70 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.)

The Michipicoten Canoe Route

This important fur trade route, stretching inland from James Bay to Lake Superior, was probably explored at an early date by the French. It was later developed by the Hudson's Bay Company which established posts along the route. (Near Wawa, at the Michipicoten River, Highway 17 crossing point.)

The Elliot Lake Mining Camp

Describes the commencement and development of the immensely important uranium mining industry established in this area in the 1950s, resulting in the founding of the Town of Elliot Lake. (Junction of Highway 108 and Hillside Drive South, Town of Elliot Lake.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Fort St. Joseph

This site located on St. Joseph's Island was the most westerly Military Post in Upper Canada. It was built in 1796-99 and garrisoned from 1796-1812 by parties from the Queen's Rangers, Royal Canadian Volunteers, 41st and 49th Regiments and the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Fort St. Joseph Cemetery

Located near the site of Fort St. Joseph, this cairn marks the site of the cemetery where the graves are located of the soldiers and fur traders who died here between the years 1796 and 1812.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal

A restored canoe lock can be seen at this site where a plaque commemorates the first Sault Ste. Marie Canal surveyed by the North West (Fur) Company in 1797; and was in use with wooden lock for canoes and bateaux during or before 1802. Located on Huron Street, near the present canal.

Ermatinger House

This house located at 831 Queen Street in Sault Ste. Marie was built between 1814 and 1823 by Charles Ermatinger of the North West (Fur) Company and is the oldest surviving house in North Western Ontario.



Ermatinger House, Sault Ste. Marie

Museums

The Bell Homestead, Brantford.

Located on a plateau overlooking the Grand River Valley, and about one mile south of Brantford, this attractive building was formerly the home of Alexander Graham Bell. The house is furnished in the style of the period and many of Bell's inventions are displayed. The Henderson home, the first telephone business office, has been moved to the site and set up as a telephone office of 1877. Exhibits include a typical early telephone exchange and the development of telephone manufacturing. Open: June through Sept., daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. During Oct., April and May, Tue. to Sun., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From Nov. to March, Tue. to Sun., 12 noon to 5 p.m.

Brant Historical Museum, 57 Charlotte St., Brantford.

This museum portrays the history of Brant County from the Paleo-Indian culture to the early life of the Six Nations Indians and pioneer life. Several displays are devoted to the lives of some of the area's prominent historical figures, including Joseph Brant, E. Pauline Johnson, Alexander Graham Bell, and others. Open all year. From April through Oct., Tue. to Sun., 1-5 p.m. (closed Mondays). From Nov. through March, Tue., Wed., Thur., Sat. and first and third Sundays, 1-5 p.m. Closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, and Good Friday to Easter Monday. Group tours by appointment.

"Chiefswood", Middleport.

Located on the Six Nations Reserve, this fine old house was the birthplace of the great Indian poetess E. Pauline Johnson. Located on Highway 54, it is a literary shrine and museum devoted to this internationally known figure.

Open: Victoria Day to Labour Day, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Weekends and holidays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Group tours by appointment.

Adelalde Hunter Hoodless Homestead, near St. George

The birthplace of the founder of the Women's Institute movement, this attractive old house is located near the village of St. George ½ mile west of the junction of Highways 5 and 24.

Open: daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; other times by appointment. Closed during the month of March.

Provincial Plaques

St. Paul's, H.M. Chapel of the Mohawks

The first Protestant church erected in what is now Ontario was built with the aid of a grant from George III, obtained through the efforts of Joseph Brant. It served the Royal members of the Six Nations who moved to the Grand River after the American Revolution, following the loss of their lands in upper New York State. (Brantford.)

Brant County Court-House

This court-house was designed by John Turner and William Sinon in the Greek Revival style. It was erected in 1852; additions were made in 1861 and 1886. (In front of the court-house, Victoria Square, Brantford.)

Augustus Jones

One of the province's best known pioneer land surveyors, he commenced his work in the Niagara Peninsula in 1787. He surveyed vast areas of what is now south-

western Ontario, as well as Dundas Street and Yonge Street. After the War of 1812, he settled in what is now Brant County. (County Courthouse, Brantford.)

Rev. Peter Jones 1802-1856

The son of Augustus Jones and a Mississauga chief's daughter, Peter Jones was an eminent Methodist missionary and a renowned preacher. He converted many of Upper Canada's Indians and translated the Gospels and a number of hymns into the Ojibwa language. This plaque is erected in front of the home which he built in Brantford. ("Echo Villa", Colborne Street East, Brantford.)

Sara Jeannette Duncan 1861-1922

Born in Brantford, this Canadian novelist published some nineteen books and obtained international recognition. One of her novels, "The Imperialist", deals with various aspects of contemporary life in her home town. (96 West Street, Brantford.)

Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy 1837-1901

Commemorates Ontario's fourth prime minister, who was born at Mount Pleasant. (Brant Historical Museum, Brantford.)

"Mohawk Village"

Shortly after the American Revolution a group of about 450 Mohawk Indians, led by Capt. Joseph Brant, settled on part of the site of present day Brantford. They ceded the land to the Crown in 1841, and moved to the newly-created Six Nations Reserve. (Adjacent to the Mohawk Chapel, Brantford.)

Lawren Harris 1885-1970

Commemorates one of Canada's most distinguished artists, who was a founding member of the

Group of Seven. (Brantford, opposite the Brant Historical Museum, 57 Charlotte Street.)

Canada's First Telephone Business Office 1877

Marks the house, originally located in downtown Brantford, that served as the country's first telephone business premises. A retired Baptist minister, the Rev. T.P. Henderson, was the first general agent, and used the house, his residence, as an office. (At the Bell Homestead, Brantford.)

The Mohawk Institute 1831

This was the first residential school in Canada to complete 100 years of service to the Indian people. (Mohawk Institute, Mohawk Street, Brantford.)

The Grand River Mission

Commemorates the establishment of the province's first Methodist Indian mission. (Salt Springs United Church, on the Grand River, 3 miles south of Cainsville.)

The Honourable George Brown 1818-1880

An eminent publisher and statesman, Brown was one of the principal architects of Confederation. In later years he retired to his farm-estate "Bow Park" near Brantford. (Cainsville, south side of Highway 2.)

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen 1857-1943

Commemorates Canada's first woman medical graduate, who was born in Mount Pleasant, and her mother, Dr. Emily Stowe, the first woman physician to practice in Canada. Both were prominent in the struggle for female suffrage. (Mount Pleasant Public School.)

Battle of Malcolm's Mills 1814

Marks the site of a clash on November 6, 1814, between a force of Canadian militia and an invading American army led by Brigadier-General Duncan McArthur. (Community Park, Oakland.)

Captain John Brant 1794-1832

A famous chief of the Six Nations and son of Captain Joseph Brant. A veteran of the War of 1812, he was the first Indian to be appointed Superintendent of the Six Nations, and the first Indian to be elected to the legislative assembly. (In front of the Council House, Ohsweken.)

Tom Longboat 1886-1949

Honours the great Indian athlete who won the Boston Marathon in 1907 and represented Canada in the Olympic games in 1908. (Grounds of Six Nations Council House, Ohsweken.)

E. Pauline Johnson 1861-1913

Commemorates the well-known Mohawk Indian poetess who was born on the Grand River Reserve near Brantford. (At her birthplace "Chiefswood" on the Grand River Reserve.)

The Honourable Harry C. Nixon 1891-1961

Commemorates Ontario's thirteenth prime minister who was first elected to the Ontario legislature in 1919, and at his death had served 42 years in the provincial parliament. (In front of the Nixon farm near St. George.)

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1858-1910

Commemorates the founder of the Women's Institutes of Canada. (About one mile west of St. George on concession road leading off Highway 24.)

"King" Capron 1796-1872

Commemorates the founder of Paris, Ontario. (Grounds of his former home on Homestead Avenue, Paris.)

Paris Plains Church 1845

Marks an early church of unusual cobblestone construction. (Three miles north of Paris and east of Highway 24A.)

Duncombe's Uprising 1837

Dr. Charles Duncombe was the leader of the "Patriots" in south-western Ontario. He rallied a force at the village of Scotland to support William Lyon Mackenzie in December, 1837, but it dispersed on receipt of the news of Mackenzie's defeat at Montgomery's Tavern. (Village of Scotland.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1857-1910

This Plaque commemorates Adelaide Hunter Hoodless as the founder of the Women's Institute Movement in Canada in 1897 and a pioneer advocate of the teaching of domestic science in Canadian

schools. Plaque is located at the Hoodless Homestead in St. George.

The Six Nations

This Plaque commemorates the loyal services of the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians to the British Empire in the Seven Years War, the American Revolution and in the defence of Upper Canada in 1812-1814 and in 1837-1838. The plaque is located in a small park near the Mohawk Council House in Ohsweken, 8 miles S.E. of Brantford.

Invention of Telephone

Here at the home of his father on July 26, 1874, Alexander Graham Bell disclosed for the first time his conception of the principle of the telephone. The plaque is located at the Bell Homestead in Brantford.

Arthur Sturgis Hardy

A National Plaque commemorates Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Provincial Secretary of Ontario 1877-89, Commissioner of Crown Lands 1889-96 and Premier and Attorney General of the Province 1896-1899. The plaque is located in the Mount Pleasant School, Mount Pleasant.



The Bell Homestead, Brantford

Museums

Bruce County Museum, 33 Victoria Street, Southampton.

Housed in a large former school building in Southampton, this extensive collection of historical material relates to the history of Bruce County.

Open: May through October, daily, 2-5 p.m. During July and August: weekdays, 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 1:30 to 5 p.m.

The Peninsula and St. Edmunds Township Museum, Tobermory.

This museum is located in an historic school building on Highway 6 about a mile south of Tobermory and contains interesting displays describing the settlement and development of the area.

Open: weekends only, Victoria Day to June 30 and Labour Day to Thanksgiving, 10 a.m.-9 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

"The Allenford Pow-wow" 1855

Describes a dispute between the Saugeen Indians and the government which arose over land titles and the precise boundaries of the Indians' Reserve. The problems were resolved as a result of a meeting between the contesting parties held at the site of Allenford. (Allenford, near St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.)

Sergeant John Pearson, V.C. 1825-1892

Born in England, Pearson served in the Crimean War and won his decoration for outstanding gallantry during the Indian Mutiny. He later emigrated to Canada and settled near Lion's Head. (Memorial Park, Lion's Head.)

David Brown Milne 1882-1953

One of Canada's outstanding artists, Milne was born in Burgoyne, Bruce County. His works, largely impressionistic and calligraphic in style, may be found in many of the larger Canadian art galleries. (Horticultural Society Park, Paisley.)

Isabella Valancy Crawford

Commemorates this notable Canadian poet whose brief life was marked by poverty and lack of recognition. (Queen and Goldie Sts., Village of Paisley.)

The Founding of Paisley

This village was laid out by the government in 1855 at the confluence of the Teeswater and Saugeen Rivers. (Municipal Building, Queen and Goldie Sts., Paisley.)

"Nodwell" Indian Village Site

Marks the site where a 14th century Iroquoian village stood. A large number of artifacts including stone tools and weapons have been retrieved from this site. (Port Elgin.)

The Founding of Port Elgin

Describes the establishment and growth of this community in the 1850's and 1860's until its first incorporation in 1874. (Park Place, Goderich St., Port Elgin.)

The Saugeen Indian Treaty 1854

On October 13, 1854, the last large transfer of land in the southern part of the province took place under a treaty between the Saugeen and Newash bands of Ojibwa Indians and the government. By its terms the Indians surrendered most of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula which was shortly thereafter opened to white settlement. (At the Indian Mission Church, Saugeen Reserve, near Southampton.)

Cochrane District

Museums

Cochrane Railway and Pioneer Museum, Union Station, Cochrane.

Housed in rolling stock of Ontario Northland and Canadian National Railways, at Cochrane Union Station, this museum contains ONR Steam Locomotive No. 137, model train display, photographs and artifacts of railway construction days (T&NO and NTR) and early homesteading. Also, a pioneer log cabin and trapper's cabin, blacksmith shop display, furnishings, utensils, tools, traps, CNR Caboose, and Indian and Eskimo handicraft display.

Open: June 15 to Sept. 17, daily, 1 p.m.-9 p.m. School groups by appointment.

Kapuskasing Public Museum.

This museum is contained in railway coaches located at the CNR Station near the Trans-Canada Highway (Ont. Hwy. 11, northern route). It is complete with Steam Engine No. 5107 and contains pioneer and railway material from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A railway caboose has been added to be used as a reading and research centre for school and general public use.

Open: June 1 to Labour Day, Mon. to Sat.: 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; closed Sundays. (Open by appointment to groups on Sundays and during the off season.)

Black River—Matheson Museum, Hwy. 11, Matheson.

The "Early Days 1908-1930" are depicted in a variety of displays in this recently-opened museum. Displays include schoolroom, kitchen, parlour, bedroom, chapel, and gold mine settings, as well as a machine shed housing farming and bushwork equipment.

Open: June 23 to Sept. 15, Mon. to Fri., 1-5 p.m. (Mon. and Fri. evenings to 9 p.m.), Sun., 2-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

Moose Factory Museum Park.

This museum is located in a park area on the site of the early trading post buildings. It is comprised of a forge building, a gunpowder magazine and orientation building which illustrates the story of the development of the area by Hudson's Bay Company and other agencies.

Open: June 9 to Sept. 30, Mon. through Saturday, 10 a.m.-12 noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Porcupine Mining Museum, Timmins. (Outdoors)

This collection of items relating to the early history of mining in the Porcupine district includes a "Little Giant" drill and a steam locomotive.

The original mining recorder's vault is a tangible link with the birth of the great Porcupine mining district.

Open: May 24 to Sept. 15, daily, dawn to dusk.

Provincial Plaques

The Forty-Ninth Parallel

This plaque marks the point at which the 49th parallel of latitude crosses the highway. This line forms the southern and international boundary of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and mainland British Columbia. The inscription relates the history of its selection by Britain and the United States, including the bitter dispute over this boundary in the Oregon Territory. (Highway 11, 4 miles south of Cochrane.)

The Founding of Cochrane

Commemorates the founding of this community whose site was chosen and named in 1907. Clearing of the townsite began the following year and incorporation took place in 1910. (On grounds of Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Cochrane.)

The De Troyes Expedition 1686

Describes a remarkable military expedition sent from Montreal through the wilderness to attack the Hudson's Bay Company trading posts on James Bay. It was led by the Chevalier Pierre de Troyes, and included the famous Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville. (Beside 4th Avenue, Ansonville, within boundaries of Iroquois Falls.)

Sergeant Aubrey Cosens, V.C. 1921-1945

Honours one of Ontario's Victoria Cross winners who was born in Latchford. He won the Commonwealth's highest award for valour during the bitter fighting in Holland in 1945. (Adjacent to Highway 11 just south of its northernmost junction with 67.)

Captain Thomas James

Commemorates this noted English navigator's journey in 1631-32 to Hudson Bay in search of the Northwest Passage. (River Road, between First and Cotter Sts., Moosonee.)

Moose Factory

Commemorates the second oldest post built by the Hudson's Bay Company. Constructed in 1673, it was captured by the French in 1686 and formally returned to the H.B.C. by the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It has long been the Company's principal establishment on James Bay. (Moose Factory.)

Sir William Hearst 1864-1941

Ontario's seventh prime minister, he served as minister of lands, forests and mines in Sir James Whitney's administration and succeeded him following the latter's death in 1914. (The Legion Park, Village of Tara.)

The Founding of Walkerton

Commemorates the founding of this community in the 1850s by Joseph Walker. It was incorporated as a town in 1871. (In front of 15 Mill Street, Walkerton.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Point Clark Lighthouse

Located at Amberly on Lake Huron, this Lighthouse is marked with a National Historic Plaque.

Henry Hudson

This famous navigator made several trips of discovery including one up the Hudson River as far as the site of Albany. In 1610 he discovered Hudson Bay and wintered there 1610-11. In June, 1611, his mutinous crew set him adrift in a small boat with his son and seven others. They were never seen again. (Centennial Park, Moose Factory.)

Porcupine Mining Area

Commemorates the origin and growth of the largest gold mining camp in the Western hemisphere. (Porcupine, Whitney Townships, near Timmins.)

Frederick House 1785

Commemorates an early Hudson's Bay Post founded by Philip Turnor, a prominent figure in the history of that company. (At Barber's Bay on Highway 610 east of Timmins.)

Kenogamissi Post

Established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1794 to counteract fur trading activities of the North West Company in the area, it had a successful and sometimes lucrative existence until its closing in 1822. (Kenogamissi Lake, south-west of Timmins off Highway 144.)

***The Founding of Kapuskasing
La Fondation de Kapuskasing**

One of Northern Ontario's earliest planned industrial communities, it was the site of a large prisoner-of-war camp during the First World War. (In front of the Canadian National Railway Station, Kapuskasing.)

The Arctic Watershed

Marks the area where the height of land crosses Highway 11. From this point waters flowing northward empty into James Bay, while south of it they form part of the Great Lakes drainage system. (Beside Highway 11, nine miles north of Kenogami Lake.)

The Great Fire of 1916

Describes this holocaust which destroyed 500,000 acres including the settlements of Porquis Junction, Iroquois Falls, Kelso, Nushla, Matheson and Ramore. (Highway 11, ¾ mile south of Matheson.)

Niven's Meridian

This important meridian line, surveyed by Alexander Niven, was the first step taken by the Ontario Government in the exploration and development of the north-eastern section of the province. (Highway 11, about 2 miles west of the town limits of Cochrane.)

Museums

Dufferin County Historical Museum, Hyland Park, Shelburne.

This museum complex includes a log house furnished in the period of 1870, a large barn with displays on upper and lower floors, a well-equipped blacksmith shop and an Orange Hall complete with its records. A recent acquisition was the railway flag station from Crombies.

Open: June 15 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Open by appointment for group tours, Sept. through June.)

Provincial Plaques

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

This pioneer railway, which was promoted by a group of enterprising Toronto merchants, received its charter in 1868. It originally used narrow gauge track and ran from Weston to Owen Sound. Standard gauge was substituted, 1881-1883, and it was absorbed by the C.P.R. in 1884. (Beside C.P.R. station, Orangeville.)

Horning's Mills

This early settlement dates from 1830 when Lewis Horning located in the vicinity and built a sawmill and grist-mill. These pioneer industries formed the nucleus of the present community. (On the grounds of the Presbyterian Church, Horning's Mills.)

Museums

The Carman House, Iroquois.

This house, which is located off Highway 2 on the Carman Road to the seaway locks is one of the oldest remaining in the area and believed to be from 1825. The house is still undergoing restoration.

Open: June 28 to Sept. 2, daily, 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg.

Located on Highway 2 seven miles east of Morrisburg and one mile south of exit 120 from Highway 401. It is a living museum portraying the evolution of life in the province from 1784-1867. More than 30 buildings, including churches, mills, stores, taverns, farm buildings and houses have been refurbished to portray provincial life of this period.

Open: May 15 to June 14 and Labour Day to Oct. 15, daily, 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m.; June 15 to Labour Day, daily, 9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Battle of Crysler's Farm 1813

An account of a battle between a British and Canadian contingent of about 800 men and a large U.S. force of some 4,000 men which took place on November 11, 1813. The hard-fought engagement resulted in the Americans' withdrawal. This reverse, combined with the defeat of another U.S. invading force at Chateaugay, saved Canada from conquest in 1813. (At the main entrance to Crysler's Farm Battlefield Park, near Morrisburg.)

**Sir James Pliny Whitney
1843-1914**

Born in Williamsburg township, he succeeded G.W. Ross in 1905; became Ontario's 6th prime minister. (On grounds of Holy Trinity Church, near Morrisburg.)

**The Rev. Johann Samuel
Schwerdtfeger 1734-1803**

Commemorates this province's first resident Lutheran pastor, and a congregation, established in 1784, that built the first Lutheran church in what is now Ontario. (In front of St. John's Church, Riverside Heights, east of Morrisburg on Highway 2.)

Dr. Mahlon W. Locke 1880-1942

Commemorates one of Canada's best-known physicians, who treated many arthritics by manual manipulation of their feet. (At the Locke home, County Road 11, Williamsburg.)

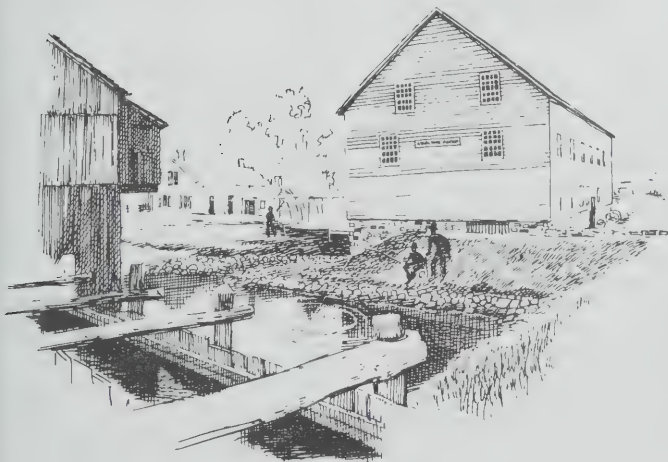
John McIntosh

Commemorates the discoverer of the world-famous McIntosh Red Apple, who emigrated from New York State to Upper Canada in 1796. He obtained an under-developed farm lot on Concession V, Matilda Township, in 1811, and there found the apple seedlings from which he and his descendants propagated this renowned fruit. (In Dundela, Dundas County.)

**National Historic Sites
and Cairns**

Battle of Crysler's Farm

This National Plaque commemorates the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Canadian Fencible Regiment, the 49th and 89th Regiments and the Canadian Voltigeurs who were killed in connection with this battle. The site is located in Crysler's Farm Memorial Park near Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg.



Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg

**Durham Regional
Municipality**

**Museums and
Galleries**

**The Pioneer Home,
Darlington Provincial Park,
Bowmanville.**

This museum is located in Darlington Provincial Park on Lake Ontario and may be reached via interchange 73 on Highway 401 between Oshawa and Bowmanville. This centennial museum is a two-storey log house restored and furnished in a manner typical of the pioneers in the area around 1820 to 1840.

Open: May 25 to June 30: week-ends only, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 8: Mon. and Thur.: 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; Fri.; 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; weekends, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed Tues. and Wed.

**Bowmanville Museum,
37 Silver Street, Bowmanville.**

This fine 1861 house features period rooms, general store, toy collection, musical instruments, area trades and crafts.

Open: Late May to mid-October, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m., closed Mondays. Open Mondays when a holiday.

**Pickering Museum
Hwy. 7, Brougham.**

A museum complex comprised of 15 buildings including an 1859 school, an 1830 log cabin and barn, a blacksmith shop, a Bible Christian Chapel of 1853, plank house, boardwall house and various barns featuring collections of steam and gasoline engines. Other exhibits include Indian artifacts and pioneer tools and utensils.

Open: Mid-May to mid-Oct. July 1 to Labour Day: Mon. to Fri., 1 p.m.-5 p.m., weekends, 1 p.m.-6 p.m. Other times, weekends only, 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

**Canadian Cabin Museum,
Courtice.**

Situated by the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway at interchange 73 (Courtice Rd.) 4 miles east of Oshawa, this settler's cabin of the 1830s has been relocated, re-stored and furnished authentically in that period's style.

Open: May 24 to Sept. 4, daily, 10 a.m.-sundown.

**Country Heritage Museum,
Leakdale.**

This museum is the former Scott Township Municipal Hall built in 1860 which was moved to its new site for preservation in 1968. The collection and displays depict the growth and development of the Township from pre-Confederation days. The museum is located on the 6th Concession of Scott Township 7 miles north and 1 1/4 miles west of Uxbridge; also accessible from Highway 48 via Herald Road near Mount Albert to County Road 11 to the 6th Concession of Scott Township then north to the site.

Open: May 1 to Nov. 1, weekends only, 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Also open Mondays when a public holiday.

**Clarke Museum and Archives,
Centre and Church Sts., Orono.**

This museum is located on the upper floor of the Clarke Township Library building, in Orono, located on Hwy. 115, just north of Hwy. 401. Displays include historical documents and photos of Clarke Township, pioneer and schoolroom exhibits.

Open: May 18 to Oct. 30, Thur. and Fri., 2:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m. (Open by appointment to groups at any time.)

**Canadian Automotive Museum,
99 Simcoe Street South, Oshawa.**
This collection of some 50 vintage cars illustrates the story of Canada's contribution to the development of the automobile in North America.
Open all year, Mon. through Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sun. and Holidays, 12 noon to 6 p.m.

**Henry House Museum,
Simcoe Street South, Oshawa.**
This attractive old home is typical of most modest but comfortable homes of 1850-1880. It is presently being developed as a period house, and included in the displays are household objects of that era.
Open: May 24 weekend to Thanksgiving, Tues. to Sun., 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a public holiday. Other times by appointment.

**Robinson House Museum,
380 Simcoe St. South, Oshawa.**
Built in 1846 as the first home of a well-known local family, it has been restored as a museum illustrating the history of Oshawa and area.
Open: May 24th weekend to Thanksgiving, Tues. to Sun., 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a public holiday. Other times by appointment.

**The Robert McLaughlin Gallery,
Civic Centre, Oshawa.**
Gallery is open all year, daily 2 to 5 p.m. Also evenings, Mon. to Fri., 7-9 p.m.

**Scugog Shores Historical
Museum,
Scugog Island,
R.R.#3, Port Perry.**
Located on county road 7, ½ mile north of Hwy. 7A, one mile east of Port Perry, the museum has three buildings: the historic Head Memorial Church and the adjacent Head School with displays illustrating pioneer and Indian history of the area; also, the Lee House, moved to the site from Greenbank in 1972.
Open from May 19 to Thanksgiving. During May, June, Sept. and Oct., weekends only, 1-5 p.m. During July and Aug., Tues. through Sat., 1-5 p.m., Sundays, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed Mondays except when a public holiday. Other times by appointment.

**Uxbridge-Scott Museum,
at Quaker Hill, Uxbridge.**
Situated one mile west and ¼ mile north of the village of Uxbridge, and one mile north of the Quaker Meeting House. This museum houses historic material of Quaker origin, agricultural exhibits and pioneer material of the Scott and Uxbridge Townships.
Open Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving. Fridays, 1-5 p.m. Sat., Sun. and holidays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Other days by appointment.

**"The Station", Whitby Arts Inc.,
Henry and Victoria St. West,
Whitby.**
Housed in a former Grand Trunk Railway Station (early 1900's), this gallery features shows of local and out of town artists and craftsmen, plus travelling exhibits.
Open Tue. to Sun., 2-5 p.m. Evenings, Tue. to Thur., 7-10 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Ajax
Named after the British cruiser H.M.S. Ajax, this community was founded as a result of the establishment here in 1941 of a shell-filling plant. It became an incorporated town in 1954. (Municipal Building, Harwood Avenue, Ajax).

**Lt.-Col. Charles R. McCullough
1865-1947**
Commemorates the founder of the first Canadian Club. (Library Building, Bowmanville.)

Robert Holmes 1861-1930
Commemorates this well known artist, who specialized in painting Canadian wildflowers. (MacLeod Park, Cannington.)

Lucy Maude Montgomery
Commemorates the noted author of "Anne of Green Gables". Born in Prince Edward Island, she lived at Leaskdale for fifteen years, and there wrote eleven of her twenty-two novels. (At her former home, Leaskdale.)

Joseph E. Atkinson 1865-1948
Commemorates one of Canada's outstanding publishers. (On the grounds of the Community Hall, King St., Newcastle.)

The Baldwin Homestead
A plaque to commemorate the well-known Baldwin family. Robert Baldwin, Sr., settled in Clarke Township after emigrating from Ireland in 1798. His son Dr. W.W. Baldwin was a prominent lawyer and physician and became a lead-

ing political reformer. His grandson, Robert Baldwin Jr., was joint premier of the Province of Canada, 1842-43 and 1848-51. (At the mouth of Wilmot Creek, south of Highway 401 and just west of Newcastle.)

Newcastle Fish Hatchery 1868
The first fish hatchery in the province and one of the earliest in North America, it operated until 1914. (Site of the hatchery, Clarke Township near junction of Highways 2 and 115.)

Robert McLaughlin 1836-1921
In commemoration of a pioneer of the Canadian vehicle industry, who started to build cutters in 1867. His business prospered, and in 1877 he moved to Oshawa where it became the largest carriage works in the British Empire. In 1907 the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was formed, and the following year began to assemble some of the earliest automobiles produced in Canada. (At Ewart McLaughlin's farm near Tyrone, about 10 miles east of Oshawa.)

**The Honourable Gordon D.
Conant 1885-1953**
Commemorates Ontario's twelfth prime minister, who was born in Oshawa. (Lakeview Park, Oshawa.)

James Llewellyn Frise
Commemorates one of Ontario's leading cartoonists, whose cartoon "Life's Little Comedies", later "Birdseye Center", was featured for a quarter of a century in what was Canada's largest weekend newspaper. (Scugog Shores Historical Museum, ½ mile north of Highway 7A, Scugog Island.)

Uxbridge Quaker Meeting House
Built in 1820 to replace an earlier log structure, this simple board and batten structure stands in the midst of the original Uxbridge Quaker Settlement begun in 1805. (At the Meeting House, about one mile west of Uxbridge).

The Founding of Uxbridge
Describes the founding of this community in the early 1800s and the contribution made to its development by Joseph Gould, a pioneer industrialist, land-owner and parliamentarian. (At the Public Library, Town of Uxbridge).

Ontario Ladies' College
This Methodist college was opened in 1874 in "Trafalgar Castle", the former residence of Nelson Gilbert Reynolds, Sheriff of Ontario County. A number of prominent people have visited and lectured at the college. Since 1925 the school has been associated with the United Church. (In front of the school, 401 Reynolds Street, Whitby.)

Museums and Galleries

Elgin County Pioneer Museum, 32 Talbot Street, St. Thomas.
This fine old home, built 1848-49, was the residence of a pioneer physician. The displays, including many pioneer artifacts, relate the story of the early development of the community, and a special section is devoted to Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement.
Open all year. Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Weekends, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Open evenings by appointment.

The Art Gallery St. Thomas-Elgin, 301 Talbot Street, St. Thomas.
Gallery features changing exhibits throughout the year. Art classes and lectures are also held. Open all year, Tue. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun., 2-5 p.m. Closed Mondays. From Sept. through June, Tue. and Fri. evenings, 7-9 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

St. Thomas Church 1824
Commemorates one of the earliest churches in the Talbot Settlement. Constructed on land donated by Captain Daniel Rapelje, the founder of the community. (Grounds of St. Thomas Anglican Church, St. Thomas.)

Dr. Charles Duncombe 1791-1867
Commemorates the life of this pioneer physician, who with Dr. John Rolph, opened the province's first medical school in 1824 at St. Thomas. A prominent political reformer, he raised an insurgent force during the Rebellion of 1837 and was forced to flee to the United States. (Elgin County Pioneer Museum, St. Thomas.)

The Talbot Road
This pioneer highway was first surveyed in 1804 by John Bostwick under the supervision of Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement. Parts were re-surveyed in 1809 by Mahlon Burwell and extensions run to the north and west. When completed it ran from Waterford to Amherstburg and was one of the earliest and most successful roads in the province. (Beside Talbot Road West, three miles west of St. Thomas.)

Honourable John Rolph, M.D. 1793-1870
One of Upper Canada's outstanding historical personalities, he was a lawyer, physician and a leader in the struggle for political reform. (On Talbot Road West at entrance to former Rolph homestead west of St. Thomas.)

Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn 1896-1953
Commemorates Ontario's eleventh prime minister who held that office 1934-1942. (Mitchell F. Hepburn Park, St. Thomas.)

Captain Daniel Rapelje 1774-1828
Commemorates the founder of St. Thomas. (City Hall, St. Thomas.)

Col. the Hon. Thomas Talbot 1771-1853
One of the most colourful characters in the early history of the province, he was the founder of the "Talbot Settlement". A successful colonizer, he organized settlement in twenty-seven townships from Long Point to the Detroit River. (At the Elgin County Court House, Wellington Street, St. Thomas.)

Trinity Anglican Church 1836
This attractive frame building was constructed in the early Gothic Revival style, and is a good example of a pioneer church of the 1830s. (On the grounds of Trinity Anglican Church, Port Burwell.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell 1783-1846
An eminent surveyor and intimate of Colonel Thomas Talbot, he was responsible for laying out the Talbot Road. His extensive surveys in southwestern Upper Canada prepared the way for settlement. He served some twenty years in the legislative assembly, and the community of Port Burwell was named in his honour. (At village clerk's office, Port Burwell.)

Ellis Wellwood Sifton, V.C. 1891-1917
Honours this Canadian soldier who, during the attack on Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917, destroyed an enemy machine-gun post single handed thus saving the lives of many of his comrades. In carrying out this gallant act, he was killed and awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously. (St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnell.)

St. Peter's Church 1827
This attractive example of early Gothic Revival architecture stands in the midst of the original "Talbot Settlement" and is the burying place of its founder, Col. Thomas Talbot. (St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnell, near Dutton.)

The Edison Homestead
Marks the site of Samuel Edison's former home. A Loyalist from New Jersey, he moved to Nova Scotia in 1783, and settled in Upper Canada in 1811. He fought in the War of 1812, but his son Samuel Jr. supported the Reformers in the Rebellion of 1837. Forced

to flee to the United States, the latter settled in Milan, Ohio. There his son, Thomas Alva Edison, the noted inventor, was born on February 11, 1847. (At Vienna.)

The Sparta Settlement

In 1813, Jonathan Doan, a Quaker from Pennsylvania, settled in Yarmouth Township. There he acquired over 3,000 acres of land, and in 1815 returned to Pennsylvania, where he persuaded a group of his co-religionists to settle in Yarmouth. Doan built a saw-mill, grist-mill and tannery, which formed the nucleus of the settlement, and he provided land for a Meeting House which was completed in 1821. (At Friends' Cemetery, Sparta.)

The Founding of Aylmer

Describes the establishment and development of this community until its first incorporation as a village in 1872. (Balmoral Park, John Street, Aylmer.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bostwick 1780-1849

Born in Massachusetts, he was the son of a Loyalist and came to Upper Canada as a child. He served as sheriff of the London District, as a deputy surveyor and laid out some of the earliest roads in the Talbot Settlement. Granted land at the mouth of Kettle Creek, he founded the community of Port Stanley. (At Christ Church, Port Stanley.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

James Henry Coyne

James Henry Coyne, historian and scholar was President of the Royal Society of Canada 1926-27 and a member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada 1919 to 1931. This plaque is located in the Court House in St. Thomas.

George McKinnon Wrong

George McKinnon Wrong was Professor of History, University of Toronto, 1892-1927. His teachings and writings advanced the study of Canada's history in its schools and colleges. This National Plaque is located in the Court House in St. Thomas.

Port Stanley

A National Plaque commemorates the early history of this community which has been called by the Iroquois "Kanagio", by the Ojibwas "Akiksibi" and by the French "Rivière à la Chaudière" or "Rivière Tonti". Among early visitors to the site was Louis Jolliet in September 1669.

Southwold Prehistoric Earthwork

This plaque marks the only known example of a double-walled aboriginal fort in Canada. The site is located 2 miles south of Iona near Fingal, Ontario.

Port Talbot

The Hon. Colonel Thomas Talbot who began the Talbot Settlement in that area on May 21, 1803, made his home in a log building here for almost 50 years. The site is located on Talbot Road near Iona Station.

Museums and Galleries

Fort Malden National Historic Park, Amherstburg.

The site used by this museum is that of an old fortification built by the British following their evacuation of Detroit in 1796. Fort Malden witnessed action during the War of 1812 and was for many years a centre of military activity in the southwestern portion of the province. Part of the original earthworks may be seen by visitors.

Open all year. June 1 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Rest of the year, daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Dec. 25 to Jan. 1 inclusive.

The Park House Museum, 212 Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

Located on the King's Navy Yard, one block west of the Amherstburg business district, the Park House is the oldest house in the area (having been moved down the Detroit River from Detroit in 1799). It has been restored and is furnished in the style of the 1850s. Open: Sundays only, 1 to 4 p.m. (Other times by appointment.)

The Gibson Gallery, 140 Richmond Street, Amherstburg.

Housed in a restored railway station maintained by the Fort Malden Guild of Arts and Crafts, this gallery offers a continuing programme of changing exhibitions, devoted mainly to local artists. Open: Sundays only, 2-5 p.m., from mid-January to mid-December.

Tilbury West Agricultural Museum Comber.

This museum is located in a former school building on Highway 77, 3 miles south of Comber. Its displays reflect local history and the agricultural development of the area.

Open from May 4 to Thanksgiving. During May, weekends only, 1-5 p.m. June 1 to Oct. 14, daily (Closed Tues. and Wed.), 1-5 p.m.

Hiram Walker Historical Museum, 254 Pitt St. West, Windsor.

This old house was built by Colonel François Bâby shortly before the War of 1812. During that conflict it was used as headquarters by General William Hull, commander of the invading U.S. forces. The displays are devoted to illustrating the Indian and Pioneer European heritage of the Windsor area. Open from Jan. 2 to Dec. 15., Tues. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

The Art Gallery of Windsor.

Willistead Park, 2 miles east of downtown Windsor, (park entrance at Niagara and Kildare Streets). In September 1975 gallery will move to 445 Riverside Drive West, Windsor. This gallery's permanent collection emphasizes Canadian painting, graphics and sculpture from the 18th century to the present, including a substantial collection of the arts of the Canadian Eskimo. Open: Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. As of Sept. 1975 open hours will be adjusted. Details not finalized at time of printing.

Provincial Plaques

Capture of the "Anne" 1838

Commemorates the grounding and capture of the rebel schooner "Anne" which had been bombarding the Canadian shore in the vicinity of Amherstburg. Her crew

was taken prisoner by Canadian militia. (At Elliott's Point on Highway 18 just south of Amherstburg.)

Colonel Matthew Elliott 1739-1814

Commemorates one of the prominent Loyalists who settled in what is now Essex County after the American Revolution. Much of his career was spent in the Indian Department where he played an important role in the difficult negotiations with the Indian tribes of that period. (On the site of his former home at Elliott's Point south of Amherstburg.)

"Bellevue"

This fine old Georgian-style house was completed by about 1819 by Robert Reynolds, the commissary to the nearby British garrison at Fort Malden. His sister, Catherine Reynolds, also lived in the house, and was one of the province's earliest-known artists. (At "Bellevue", Highway 18 at southern approach to Amherstburg.)

The "Philo Parsons" Incident

Describes an incident in the U.S. Civil War when a group of Confederate sympathizers, who had embarked at Amherstburg and Sandwich, seized the American Steamer, "Philo Parsons". (Holiday Beach Provincial Park, near Amherstburg.)

Lt. Colonel William Caldwell

Commemorates one of Essex County's best-known early settlers, a veteran of the American Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, and a prominent member of the Indian Department. (On the grounds of Christ Church, Ramsay St., Amherstburg.)

"The Founding of Belle River"

Describes the founding of this community during the 1850's. (Memorial Park, Belle River.)

Christ Church 1819

Marks one of the province's oldest Anglican churches which originally served the British garrison at Fort Malden as well as the local settlers. (Grounds of Christ Church, Amherstburg.)

Bois Blanc Island Fortifications

Relates the history of the Bois Blanc (now Bob-Lo) Island defences. The original blockhouses were built as outposts of Fort Malden, Amherstburg, after the British military establishment was moved there from Detroit in 1796. They were replaced in 1839 to defend Amherstburg against the attacks of supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie's Rebellion of 1837-38. (Site of central blockhouse, Bob-Lo Island.)

Jack Miner 1865-1944

Commemorates the internationally known wildlife conservationist who established one of the earliest bird sanctuaries in Canada in 1904. (The Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, near Kingsville.)

Fighting Island 1838

Commemorates a skirmish which took place on February 25, 1838 between a force of rebel sympathizers led by "General" Donald McLeod and a detachment of British and Canadian troops. The "Patriots" had crossed from the American side of the Detroit River and occupied Fighting Island. (Youth Centre Park, La Salle.)

The Founding of Leamington

Recounts the founding and growth of this community from the first survey of Mersea Township in the 1790's until its incorporation as a Village in 1875. (Near corner Hwys. 77 and 3, Leamington.)

The Battle of Pelee Island

Commemorates an encounter between a group of 300 American supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion and British forces, militia and Indians who, on March 3, 1838, successfully repulsed the American invaders. (Pelee Island Public School, Pelee Island.)

Sinking of the "Kent" 1845

Commemorates the collision of the steamers "Kent" and "London" which occurred because on sighting one another neither would alter course. (Point Pelee National Park.)

Jesuit Mission to the Hurons

Tells the story of the early struggles of the Jesuit fathers to establish a mission to the local Indians. First located near the Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), it was moved to Bois Blanc Island and the adjacent mainland in 1742, and after its destruction in 1747, was re-established in the vicinity of the plaque. It formed the nucleus of the Parish of Assumption, the first in the province. (Ambassador Park, Riverside Drive, near the Ambassador Bridge, Windsor.)

The Siege of Detroit 1763

Recounts the story of the Pontiac uprising and the part played by the Ottawa Indians, whose village stood on the south shore of the Detroit River. (Reaume Park, Riverside Drive, Windsor.)

Hull's Landing 1812

Describes the invasion of Essex County by a United States force commanded by Brig. Gen. William Hull at the commencement of the War of 1812. (Riverside Drive East, grounds of the Hiram Walker Company, Windsor.)

District Court-House and Gaol

Marks this fine example of mid-Victorian classical architecture, which was completed in 1855, and the previous court-houses which had occupied the immediate area since 1797. (In front of former Essex County Court-house, Brock and Sandwich Streets, Windsor.)

The Battle of Windsor 1838

A group of William Lyon Mackenzie's supporters, who had crossed the river from Detroit, was defeated by local militia under Colonel John Prince. The latter executed four of the invaders who had been taken prisoner, thereby causing violent controversy in both Canada and the United States. (Dieppe Gardens, Riverside Drive and Ouellette Ave., Windsor.)

Col. Arthur Rankin

Soldier, businessman and politician, Rankin commanded the Ninth Military District 1855-1861 and served three terms as member for Essex County. (Riverside Road, Windsor.)

***The Huron Church Reserve**

Outlines the history of the Indians of the area, with particular reference to those occupying the Reserve adjacent to the old Huron Church. Eventually they moved away and sold their land to the government. The Reserve now forms part of the City of Windsor. (McKee Marina Park, near the Ambassador Bridge, Windsor.)

The Hon. Alexander Grant 1734-1813

One of the most prominent of this area's early settlers. Grant served on the province's Legislative and Executive Councils, as Administrator-President of Upper Canada, and commanded the naval forces on Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. (St. John's Church, Sandwich Street, Windsor.)

The Great Western Railway

One of the province's pioneer railways, its main line, running from Niagara Falls to Windsor, was opened in 1854. (Near Dieppe Gardens and adjacent to foot of Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.)

*The University of Windsor L'Université de Windsor

Describes in English and French the establishment of this university, which derives its origin from Assumption College, founded in 1857. (St. Dennis Hall, University of Windsor.)

Honourable James Bâby 1763-1833

One of Upper Canada's outstanding pioneer legislators, James (Jacques) Bâby de Rainville was the descendant of a long-established French family, and was born at Detroit soon after that post fell into the hands of the British. He held many important positions in the provincial government and this house, which was built shortly before the War of 1812, is still standing. (Bâby Mansion, 221 Mill Street, Windsor.)

St. John's Church

Details the story of one of the earliest Anglican churches in southwestern Ontario. (Sandwich Street, Windsor, near the former Court-House.)

French Settlement of the South Shore

In 1749 a group of "habitants" from French parishes along the St. Lawrence settled opposite Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit). Joined by discharged soldiers and some civilians from the fort, they formed the first permanent agricultural settlement of European origin in what is now Ontario. (Dieppe Gardens, foot of Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

François Bâby House

This house was built in 1812 by François Bâby, an Essex County pioneer, legislator, soldier and businessman. Brig. General William Hull established his headquarters here when he invaded Upper Canada prior to the surrender of Detroit to General Isaac Brock, August 16, 1812. The house is located at 254 Pitt Street, Windsor.

Fugitive Slave Monument

Prior to the American Civil War 1861-65, Windsor was an important Terminal of the "Underground Railroad" or the escape route of many slaves from the south seeking refuge and freedom in Canada. The plaque is located on the Dominion Bank Building, Ouellette Avenue in Windsor.

War of 1812-14

This cairn marks the site where General Brock's troops embarked to attack and capture Fort Detroit August 16, 1812. Located at McKee's Point, Highway 18 (Sandwich), Windsor.



The François Bâby House, Windsor
(Hiram Walker Historical Museum)

Amherstburg Navy Yard

The British naval station for Lakes Erie and Huron, 1796-1813. Here were built the King's ships "Maria", "Hope", "Earl Camden", "General Hunter", "Queen Charlotte", "Lady Prevost", "Chippawa". Located in Waterbanks Park, Amherstburg.

Fort Amherstburg or Fort Malden

The fort was built in 1797-1799 by Second Battalion Royal Canadian Volunteers, under Captain Hector MacLean.

Wyandot Council House

Near this spot stood the ancient Council House of the Wyandot Indians (descendants of the early Hurons), consistent allies of the British during the War of 1812. Located on Highway 18, 2 miles north of Amherstburg.

Royal Navy

A plaque in memory of Capt. R.A. Finns, Lieut. John Garland and seamen of the Royal Navy and Provincial Marine and Lieut. John Garden and soldiers of the Royal Newfoundland and 41st Regiments, who were killed in action in defence of Canada, 1812-14. (Amherstburg.)

Museums and Galleries

"Bellevue House" National Historic Park, Centre St., Kingston.

This fine old Tuscan-style villa, built about 1840, was once the home of John A. Macdonald, later Canada's first prime minister. It has been restored and furnished in the period of the 1840s. Two display rooms are devoted to exhibits relating to Macdonald's life and career.

Open all year. From mid-May to Labour Day, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Rest of the year, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Closed statutory holidays from Oct. to April.

Murney Tower Museum, Kingston.

Built in 1846 as part of Kingston's defences, this old stone Martello Tower now houses a collection of historical material relating to the military and pioneer life of the area. The building itself is one of the last Martello Towers built and is a magnificent example of the stone mason's art.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving, weekends and holidays, 10 a.m. to dusk. From June 29 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

International Hockey Hall of Fame Museum, Kingston.

This museum is located at Alfred and York streets on the Fair Grounds near the Memorial Centre. The displays here reflect the history of the sport of hockey from its organized beginning in Kingston during 1885-6 to present day. Here one can see the development of equipment, pictures and mementos of early teams and the great stars of the game.

Open all year. From the last Sunday in June to Labour Day, daily, 2-5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. From Sept. through June, weekends only, 2-5

p.m. Open all public holidays.
(Groups by appointment at any time.)

Old Fort Henry, Kingston.

This massive fortification, once the principal military stronghold of Upper Canada, now houses an extensive collection of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and naval arms and equipment. The most colourful feature of this restored fortress is the internationally renowned Fort Henry Guard, a precision trained aggregation of Canadian university and high school students. Displays of the 19th century infantry drill, exhibitions by the fife and drum band, and artillery salutes with muzzle loading cannon are a daily feature until Labour Day, weather permitting. The Fort Henry Guard performs a colourful "Ceremonial Retreat" every Wednesday and Saturday evening commencing at 7.30 p.m., weather permitting. Open: May 15 to June 14 and Sept. 3 to Oct. 15, daily, 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m.; June 15 to Labour Day, 9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.

The Pump House Steam Museum, 23 Ontario Street, Kingston.

This museum is a fine example of Victorian architecture built of brick and limestone. The main pump room with its two monster pumps is restored as it was 1892. Another room is filled with many fine engines and steam artifacts. The museum also contains a display of scale size models, and a picture exhibit of locomotives made in Kingston. Open: June 14 to Sept. 14 daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., with all engines in operation by steam.

Queen's University Geological Museum, Kingston.

The collection comprises exhibits of minerals, rocks and fossils from the University's department of geology. Open: Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

The Royal Military College Museum, Kingston

Housed in the Martello Tower of Fort Frederick, one of the key units of Kingston's early 19th century defences, the Museum depicts the history of the College and that of the Royal Dockyard, Kingston, 1783-1853. One featured display is the Douglas Collection of Small Arms and Weapons. Open: June 2 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

The Royal Canadian Signals Museum, Kingston.

Located at Vimy Barracks, one mile east of Kingston on highway 2. Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 1-4 p.m. From May through Sept., Sundays also, 1-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Queen's University Campus, Kingston.

The Art Centre has a continuing exhibition programme of local, national and international scope. It is the public art gallery serving the community of Kingston and region. Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tues. and Thurs. evenings, 7-9 p.m. Weekends, 1-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Summerhill 1839

This structure was erected by Archdeacon George Okill Stuart and for several years was the sole building of Queen's University, (Queen's University campus, Kingston).

Sir Richard Bonnycastle 1791-1847

A distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers who completed the construction of Fort Henry and played an active role in organizing the defence of Kingston during the Rebellion of 1837-38. He was the author of several books dealing with contemporary Canadian life and history. (Parade square of Fort Henry, Kingston.)

Militia Garrison 1837-38

Commemorates the militia of the Kingston area who manned the city's defences during the disturbances following Mackenzie's Rebellion. (City Park, Kingston.)

Fort Henry

Built 1832-36 as part of a larger scheme of fortifications for defence of the naval dockyards and the Rideau Canal. (Main gate, Fort Henry, Kingston.)

Government House

Built in 1832 and destroyed by fire in 1958, it served as the vice-regal residence from 1841 to 1844 while Kingston was the capital of the Province of Canada. (Near the site of "Alwington House", close to the Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston.)

The Typhus Epidemic 1847

This dread disease, brought to Canada by emigrants, killed nearly 16,000 persons. It ravaged the colony, and in Kingston despite heroic efforts by religious and charitable organizations, some 1,400 emigrants died. (St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkpatrick and Kingscourt Streets, Kingston.)

Sieur de La Salle 1643-1687

Honours one of the greatest explorers in North America's history. He held the seigneurie of Cataraqui and was the commander of Fort Frontenac. (City Park, Kingston.)

***Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac 1622-1698**

Commemorates the well-known governor general of New France who in 1673 established Fort Frontenac, the first settlement on the site of Kingston. (Confederation Park, Kingston.)

Bishop Alexander Macdonell 1762-1840

Honours the first bishop of Kingston, a distinguished churchman, patriot and legislator who was responsible for the settling of a group of Roman Catholic Highlanders in Glengarry and served as chaplain of the Glengarry Light Infantry during the War of 1812. (In front of Notre Dame Convent at the corner of Bagot and Johnson Streets, Kingston.)

The Rush-Bagot Agreement 1817

This convention between Britain and the United States set a limit on armaments permitted on the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. It is still in effect. (Grounds of the Royal Military College, Kingston.)

"Rockwood" 1842

This fine old house was built in 1842 by a prominent early citizen of Kingston, John Solomon Cartwright. It was acquired by the government in 1856, and is now part of a psychiatric hospital. (On the grounds of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston.)

Regiopolis College

Describes the establishment of a pioneer school for boys by Bishop Alexander Macdonell. The original building now forms a portion of Hôtel Dieu Hospital. (Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Johnson St., Kingston.)

Hillcroft 1853

The former residence of Sir Alexander Campbell who held many important cabinet posts and was a life-long friend and political colleague of Sir John A. Macdonald. (Union Street, Kingston.)

Heathfield

The former residence of Sir John A. Macdonald stood near this site. (South side of Highway 2 at the western approach to Kingston.)

The Stone Frigate 1820

A former naval storehouse built 1819-20 to house the gear of warships dismantled as a result of the Rush-Bagot Convention. Later used as a dormitory for the first cadets to enter Royal Military College. (Grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.)

The Reverend John Stuart 1740-1811

The first resident Anglican priest in what is now Ontario, he settled in Kingston in 1785. Originally missionary to the Six Nations in pre-Revolutionary times, he ministered to the white and Indian settlers in the Bay of Quinte area and as far west as Niagara and the Grand River. He could be termed the "father of the Anglican Church in Upper Canada". (In front of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston.)

Fort Frederick 1846

Marks the Martello Tower erected 1846-51 on Point Frederick as part of the fortification of Kingston harbour. (Grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.)

Sir Oliver Mowat 1820-1903

Commemorates Ontario's third prime minister and eighth lieutenant-governor, who was born in Kingston. (County Court-House, Kingston.)

Founding of Queen's University

Chartered in 1841, this well-known university was established by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Classes opened in 1842 and the first degrees were conferred five years later. (On Queen's campus, near the University Avenue entrance.)

The Royal Military College of Canada 1876

Commemorates Canada's first military college which was opened on June 1, 1876. In 1959, it became the first institution of its type in the Commonwealth to achieve university status. (On the grounds of R.M.C. Kingston.)

Charles Sangster 1822-1893

Honours one of the most significant Canadian poets of the pre-Confederation period. (The Cricket Field, near Court Street, Kingston.)

René-Amable Boucher 1735-1812

The descendant of a noted French Canadian family, Boucher was born at Cataraqui (Kingston) and served in the French forces until the British capture of Canada. He settled at Boucherville, Quebec, and was later a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. (James Roe Park, Clarence Street, Kingston.)

Rideau Canal

Constructed 1826-32 on the advice of the Duke of Wellington to provide a secure military route between Upper and Lower Canada by traversing the watersheds of the Cataraqui and Rideau Rivers. (Beside the locks at Kingston Mills.)

St. Mark's Church 1844

Built with the aid of local subscriptions and a grant from the British Admiralty, this attractive Gothic-style church stands as a memorial to the early settlers of Barriefield,

many of whom worked in the naval yard at Kingston. (Grounds of St. Mark's Church, Barriefield.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Sir James Lucas Yeo

A plaque commemorates the distinguished services of Sir James Lucas Yeo, as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces on the Lakes, in the defence of Upper Canada and the line of communication between Montreal and Kingston in 1813-1814. Located at the main entrance to Fort Henry, Kingston.

Officers & Seamen Royal Navy

A plaque to the memory of the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy and Provincial Marine, and the officers and soldiers of the Royal Marines, Royal Newfoundland, King's (8th) and 100th Regiments, who served on Lake Ontario in defence of Canada in 1812-14. Located at the entrance to Fort Henry, Kingston.

Roselawn

Built in 1841, Roselawn reflects the then popular Classical Revival style of architecture. From 1851-68 it was the residence of Sir Henry Smith, Solicitor General for Upper Canada and later Speaker of the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Canada. Located at 421 Union St. (Donald Gordon Centre), Kingston.

Lord Sydenham

In recognition of the distinguished public services of Charles Edward Poulett Thomson, Baron Sydenham, 1799-1841, as an economist, statesman, and Governor in Chief of United Canada, who died in this city, September

19th, 1841. Located on the grounds of Kingston General Hospital.

Sir Charles Bagot

In recognition of the eminent public services of Sir Charles Bagot, 1781-1843, as diplomat, ambassador and Governor-in-Chief of Upper Canada. Located on the grounds of Kingston General Hospital.

Murney Martello Tower

This tower was constructed in 1846 as a part of the new naval defences authorized for Kingston harbour by the Imperial government during the Oregon Crisis of 1845-46. Located in MacDonald Park, Kingston.

First Ontario Land Survey

To commemorate the planting of the first survey post, under Civil Authority, in Ontario on October 27th, 1783, by John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General. Located in City Park, Kingston.

Sir John A. Macdonald

1815-1891. First elected from Kingston to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in 1844, he was for forty-seven years a leading figure in the public life of his country. One of the Fathers of Confederation, he became the first Prime Minister of Canada and held the office: 1867-73, 1878-91. Located in City Park, Kingston.

Bellevue House

Built about 1840, Bellevue House is one of the most interesting examples surviving in Canada of "Italian Villa" architecture. John A. Macdonald, later first Prime Minister of Canada, lived here with his family from August, 1848, to September 1849. Bellevue House is located at 35 Centre Street, Kingston.

Glengarry County

Site of St. George's Anglican Church

The first meeting of the Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada was held at this site July 8, 1792. Located at the Whig Publishing Company Building, Kingston.

Sir Richard John Cartwright

"The Rupert of Debate". Finance Minister of Canada, 1873-78. Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1896-1911. Located in City Hall, Kingston.

Crawford Purchase

Commemorating the Treaty between Captain William Redford Crawford, of the Royal Regiment of New York, acting for the Crown, and the Mississauga Indians, at Carleton Island in October, 1783, when the tract of land, now composing the counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, and Prince Edward, was purchased for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists, banished from their former homes in the United States. Located at the entrance of Tête du Pont Barracks, Kingston.

Fort Frontenac

Here stood Fort Cataraqui or Frontenac built by Comte de Frontenac in July, 1673, and rebuilt by La Salle in 1676. Located at the gateway of Tête du Pont Barracks, Kingston.

Sir John A. Macdonald

Statesman and patriot. His boyhood days, those critical years that decide the character of the man, were spent here in the Old Town which has seen more than a century of Canadian history. Located at 110-112 Rideau Street, Kingston.

Kingston Navy Yard

Here were built the King's ships "Speedy", "Swift," "Duke of Kent," "Earl of Moira," "Duke of Gloucester," "Royal George," "Wolfe," "Melville," "Sir Sidney Smith," "General Beresford," "Prince Regent," "Princess Charlotte," "St. Lawrence" and "Canada". Located on the grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.

Kingston City Hall

In 1843 the architect George Browne was commissioned to design a Town Hall in keeping with Kingston's status as a provincial capital. This building, one of the most ambitious examples of nineteenth century Canadian municipal architecture, was completed in 1844.

Site of the Legislature

Following the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the centrally located town of Kingston was chosen as the seat of government. Located in the grounds of Kingston General Hospital.

Museums

The Glengarry Museum, Dunvegan.

Located about 35 miles from Cornwall and 6 miles west of highway 34 on the road to Dunvegan, this collection of pioneer artifacts is housed in a log building some 130 years old.

Open: May 18 to June 30 and Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 1:30-5:30 p.m. During July and August, Tues. through Sun., 1:30-5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Nor'Westers' and Loyalist Museum, Williamstown.

This museum is housed in a Georgian style building of 1862 which was a former school. The displays tell the story of the North West Company and the men from the area who formed it in the colourful and competitive days of the fur trade, as well as the Loyalists who settled in the area following the American Revolution.

Open: June 1-30 and Sept. 1 to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 1:30-5:30 p.m. During July and August, Tues. through Sun., 1:30-5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

St. Andrew's Church

This church housed the province's first Presbyterian congregation which had been formed in Williamstown in 1787. (Williamstown.)

Sir John Johnson's Mills

Marks the site of the mills built by Sir John Johnson about 1790 and of his manor house which still stands beside the Raisin River. (Williamstown.)

Fraserfield

Constructed about 1812 by Alexander Fraser, this was one of the finest country residences of its day. Fraser was quartermaster of the Canadian Fencibles during the War of 1812 and later became a member of the legislative assembly and the legislative council. He was the first warden of the Eastern District. (Three miles west of Williamstown.)

Duncan Cameron

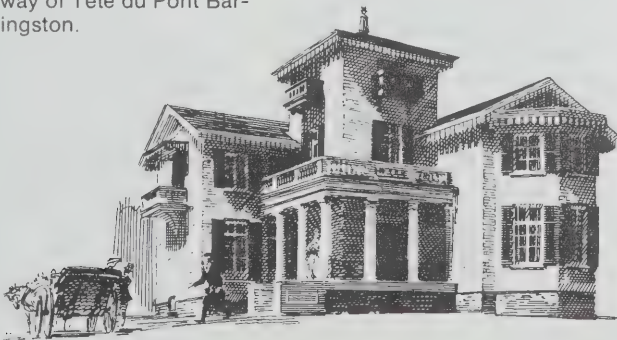
Commemorates one of the prominent members of the North West Company. He was in command of Fort Gibraltar on the Red River when Lord Selkirk's forces captured it in 1816. Cameron was arrested and taken to England. Released and compensated for false arrest, he settled in Williamstown. (Williamstown.)

The Bethune-Thompson House

This structure was built toward the end of the 18th century by the Rev. John Bethune who founded Upper Canada's first Presbyterian congregation in 1787. It was later the residence of David Thompson, famous explorer of the Canadian West. (Williamstown.)

The MacMillan Emigration 1802

Commemorates a group of clansmen composed mainly of Lochaber MacMillans from Inverness-shire, Scotland, who emigrated to Canada under the leadership of Archibald MacMillan (Murlaggan) and his cousin Alan MacMillan (Glenpean). They played an important role in the early settlement of Glengarry County. (Grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown.)



"Bellvue House", Kingston

Williamstown Fair

Commemorates Ontario's oldest continually operated agricultural fair. It received its patent in 1808 from the Honorable Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. (At the entrance to the fair grounds, Williamstown.)

The North West Company

Commemorates the famous Canadian fur trading company which for many years played a vital role in the economy and exploration of the nation. Ruinous competition with the Hudson's Bay Company forced the amalgamation of the two rivals in 1821. (The North West Company Museum, Williamstown.)

MacLeod Settlement

Alexander MacLeod led a group of some forty families, including members of several Scottish clans, to this region where they

were authorized to take up land in 1794. (R. D. K. MacLeod Farm, Dalkeith Road, Lochiel Township near Alexandria.)

Claude J. P. Nunney, V.C. 1892-1918

One of Canada's outstanding heroes of the First World War. Nunney was born in Ireland and raised in Glengarry County, Ontario. For his gallant conduct during the bitter campaigns in France in 1917 and 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Military Medal, and finally the British Empire's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross. (Municipal Building, North Lancaster.)

Rev. Charles W. Gordon 1860-1937

Commemorates one of Canada's most successful novelists who wrote under the pen name of

Ralph Connor. (Grounds of Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo near Maxville.)

Glengarry Congregational Church

Marks the oldest remaining chapel in Ontario built by the Congregationalists. (In front of the building at St. Elmo, near Maxville.)

"Cariboo" Cameron 1820-1888

A descendant of one of Glengarry's pioneer families, Cameron prospected successfully for gold in British Columbia. While there his wife died and he transported her body back to Glengarry for burial. His house, built in 1865, still stands. (Juvénat de Sacré-Coeur, Summerstown.)

John Sandfield Macdonald 1812-1872

Commemorates the prime minister of the Province of Canada 1862-64 and Ontario's first prime minister 1867-71. (St. Raphael.)

The Parish of St. Raphael

This parish, begun as a mission for the Highland settlers on the Raisin River in 1786, is one of the oldest in the Province. The fine stone church of St. Raphael was begun in 1821 and was destroyed by fire in 1970. (St. Raphael's West.)

The Glengarry Emigration 1786

Commemorates a group of over five hundred Highlanders led by their priest the Rev. Alexander Macdonell (Scotus). Mainly Macdonells, they were given land in Glengarry County among their fellow countrymen. (Grounds of Church of St. Raphael, St. Raphael's West.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Glengarry Cairn

The largest cairn in Ontario was erected on Monument Island by the members of the Glengarry Militia in commemoration of their part in the suppression of the Mackenzie Rebellion. Located on Monument Island in the St. Lawrence River opposite South Lancaster.

Bishop Alexander MacDonell

In grateful remembrance of the eminent public services of the Honourable and Right Reverend Alexander MacDonell, 1760-1840, as patriot, military chaplain, educator and legislator. Located on the grounds of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Raphael.

Glengarry House

The home of Lieutenant-Colonel John MacDonell, (Aberchelder), a gallant and distinguished officer in the Royal Highland Emigrants (84th Regiment), and Butler's Rangers, in the War of the American Revolution, 1775-84. Located on Highway 2 east of Cornwall.



St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown

Grenville County

Museums

The Blockhouse Museum, Merrickville

This was one of the blockhouses built by Colonel John By for the defence of the Rideau Canal. It is now operated by the Merrickville and District Historical Society as a museum with displays depicting the history and culture of that community.

Open: weekends only, 1-6 p.m. from June 8 to June 30 and from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15. During July and August, open daily (except Tues.), 1-6 p.m. Open on Labour Day.

Grenville County Historical Society Museum, Prescott.

Opened in 1973, this museum is housed in the original 1827 Augusta Township Post Office, overlooking the St. Lawrence River in downtown Prescott. Major presentation themes and displays change annually.

Open: July 1 to Labour Day, Tue. to Sun., 2-5 p.m., Fri. evenings, 7-9 p.m.

Fort Wellington National Historic Park, Prescott.

An old military post situated in a commanding position on the St. Lawrence River, it saw action during the War of 1812, and was a centre of activity during the 1837 Rebellion and the later Fenian Raids.

Open: May 15 to Labour Day, daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. From Labour Day to Oct. 31, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the rest of the year open by request only, weekends, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site, near Prescott.

Situated east of Prescott, off Hwy. 2, this old windmill, dating from 1822, serves as a permanent memorial to those who died during the four-day battle in 1838. A small interpretive centre inside the mill (now a lighthouse) tells the story. Picnic facilities are available at the site.

Open: July 1-Aug. 30, daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Col. Edward Jessup 1735-1816

This prominent Loyalist raised and commanded Jessup's Rangers during the American Revolution. On land granted to him for his services to the Crown, the town of Prescott was founded. (Grounds of Fort Wellington, Prescott.)

Major James Morrow Walsh 1840-1905

Commemorates one of the most colourful figures to serve in the North-West Mounted Police. He gained fame as the officer in charge in the Cypress Hills area of present-day Saskatchewan when Chief Sitting Bull and the Sioux fled there following the Battle of the Little Big Horn. (Postal Museum, Water St., Prescott.)

Capture of Ogdensburg 1813

On February 22, 1813, a British and Canadian force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel "Red George" Macdonell crossed the frozen St. Lawrence River to attack the U.S. military post at Ogdensburg. After a spirited battle, the American garrison was overcome and Ogdensburg fell. (Public Utilities Park, Prescott.)

The Blue Church

This attractive wooden chapel, the third on the site, was built in 1845 and is a tangible link with one of the oldest settled regions of the province. The churchyard contains the graves of many of the earliest settlers, and includes that of Barbara Heck, the founder of Methodism in Upper Canada. (North side of Highway 2, approximately 2 miles west of Prescott.)

Justus Sherwood 1747-1798

A prominent Loyalist, Sherwood played a leading role in the early settlement of Augusta Township. (Highway 2 at junction with Merwin Lane, near Prescott.)

Bytown and Prescott Railway Company 1850

This pioneer railway, opened in 1854, ran from Prescott to Bytown (Ottawa) and was the first to serve the nation's future capital. (Highway 2, across from Fort Wellington, Prescott.)

Johnstown 1789

Commemorates this early Loyalist settlement, whose town plot was laid out in 1789-90. It was visited by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe and some of its town lots were held by Sir John Johnson. Despite a promising beginning, it later lost its importance owing to its shallow harbour and the rise of neighbouring Prescott. (Johnstown at junction of Highways 2 and 16.)

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson 1870-1946

Honours Ontario's ninth prime minister. (Kemptonville.)

St. James' Church 1826

An attractive example of early Gothic Revival architecture, this church was begun in 1826. It remains largely unaltered from its original design. (St. James' Church, Maitland, about 5 miles east of Brockville.)

Lieut.-Col. Thain Wendell MacDowell. V.C., D.S.O. 1890-1960

Honours this First World War hero whose courageous actions during the Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917 earned him the Victoria Cross. (Corner of Maitland Road and Highway 2, Maitland.)

The Founding of Maitland

This pioneer community was the site of a shipyard during the French and early British periods. The town plot was laid out in 1824. The remains of an old stone windmill still stand in the village. (Situated on the south side of the Main Street, Maitland.)

Dr. Solomon Jones 1756-1822

One of the province's earliest physicians, Jones was the first member of the Upper Canadian legislature from Leeds and Frontenac. (In front of his former residence, "Homewood" now owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and located two miles east of Maitland.)

Founding of Burritt's Rapids

Describes the founding of this pioneer community on the Rideau, which still retains many of its pre-Confederation buildings. (Beside the Community Hall, Burritt's Rapids.)

Merrickville Blockhouse 1832

This military installation was constructed as part of the defensive works on the Rideau Canal. (Merrickville Blockhouse, Merrickville.)

The Founding of Merrickville

This early community was founded by William Merrick, a Loyalist from Massachusetts who acquired property here in 1793. (On the grounds of the Municipal Building, Highway 43, Merrickville.)

The Founding of Spencerville

Commemorates the founding of this community in the early 1800s by Peleg Spencer and his son David. (In front of the Edwardsburg Township Hall, Spencerville.)

Roebuck Indian Village Site

Marks the site occupied some 500 years ago by an Iroquoian agricultural community of about 1600 people. (Approx. 1 mile east of the Village of Roebuck, on the County Road to Spencerville.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Fort de Lévis

Last stand of France in Canada, Fort de Lévis, on Isle Royale, (Chimney Island), was built by Captain François Pouchot in the spring and early summer of 1760. Located on Highway 2, Johnstown, near Prescott.

The Battle of the Windmill

In memory of Lieutenant William S. Johnson, 83rd Regiment, Captain George Drummond and Lieutenant John Duimage, Grenville Militia and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 83rd Regiment, Royal Marines, Glengarry Highlanders, 9th Provisional Battalion, Dundas Militia, Grenville Militia, and the Brockville and Prescott independent companies, killed in this action. Located on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, Prescott.

Fort Wellington

Constructed in 1812 and 1813 under direction of Lieutenant-Colonels Thomas Pearson and George R.J. Macdonell, as the main post for the defence of the communication between Kingston and Montreal. Located in Prescott.

Sir Richard W. Scott

Secretary of State for Canada, 1874-78 and 1896-1908 and father of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878. ("The Scott Act".) Located at the corner of Edward and Debbie Sts, Prescott.

Merrickville Blockhouse

A fine example of the best type of the blockhouses erected for the defence of the Rideau Canal about 1832. Located in Merrickville on the Rideau Canal.

Pointe au Baril

The barques "Iroquoise" and "Outaouaise", the last French ships of war that navigated Lake Ontario, were built on this point, then called Pointe au Baril. Located on the eastern end of the Village of Maitland.

Museums and Galleries

Beaver Valley Military Museum, Clarksburg.

(South of Hwy. 26 at Thornbury on the Valley Road.) Housed in the former town hall on the main street in Clarksburg, this museum displays through pictures and artifacts the history of Grey County military units from 1869 to present day.

Open: weekends from May 1 to Nov. 11, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. During July and August, daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

South Grey Museum, Flesherton.

Located in Memorial Park (on Hwy. 10), this new museum building houses pioneer artifacts and items of local historical interest. Open from Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving, weekends. 1-4:30 p.m. During July and August, daily, 1-4:30 p.m.

Meaford Museum, Bayfield St., Meaford.

Displays in this museum are devoted to recalling the days of early settlement of this community. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

The County of Grey and Owen Sound Museum, 975-6th Street East, Owen Sound.

Displays recount the Indian and Pioneer cultures of the community. The museum also includes two log houses, a 26 ft. Birch Bark Express Canoe and a blacksmith shop furnished in the style of the middle 19th century. Indian and pioneer crafts will be demonstrated during July and August. Open from Jan. 15 to Dec. 15. During July and August, daily, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Tues. and Thurs. to 8:30 p.m. During the rest of the

year, Tues. through Sun., 1-5 p.m. (closed Mon.) Closed from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15.

The Tom Thomson Art Gallery, 840 First Ave. West, Owen Sound.

This gallery has a collection of paintings, drawings and memorabilia of Tom Thomson on view at all times. The gallery also houses a permanent collection of 19th and 20th century Canadian Art. Changing shows from Sept. to June. Open all year, daily, 12 noon to 5 p.m. Wed. and Fri. evenings, 7-9 p.m. Closed Mondays from Sept. to June.

Provincial Plaques

"Beautiful Joe"

Commemorates the internationally recognized novel "Beautiful Joe" and its author, Margaret Marshall Saunders, who gained inspiration for her story from a visit to Meaford about 1892. ("Beautiful Joe" Park, Meaford.)

Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff 1865-1955

Born in Meaford, Lyman Duff became one of Canada's most eminent jurists. He served as a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and afterwards as a judge of Canada's Supreme Court. In 1933, he was appointed Chief Justice of Canada and later was knighted for his services. (Willow Park, Meaford.)

Founding of Meaford

Commemorates the founding of this community on Georgian Bay in the 1840s. (Meaford Town Hall.)

John Muir 1838-1914

This pioneer naturalist and champion of conservation, whose books and articles played a significant role in the early development of the U.S. National Park Service, spent some years in the Meaford area. (Beaver Valley Lookout, 9 miles south of Meaford.)

Frederick Stanley Haines

1879-1960

Commemorates one of Ontario's outstanding artists and teachers who served as Curator at the Art Gallery of Toronto (Ontario) and for some twenty years was Principal of the Ontario College of Art. (Corner of Eliza and St. Vincent Sts., Meaford.)

Tom Thomson 1877-1917

One of Canada's most distinguished painters, he was born at Claremont, in Ontario County, but his family moved to Leith in the same year. An exponent of a distinctive style of Canadian landscape painting, he influenced the work of the famous "Group of Seven". His brief career ended tragically in July, 1917, when he was drowned in Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park. (At the village of Leith, near Owen Sound.)

Thomas William Holmes, V.C.

1898-1950

Honours a valiant soldier who was awarded the Victoria Cross during the First World War. (Queen's Park, Owen Sound.)

William Avery Bishop, V.C.

1894-1956

Honours Canada's leading fighter pilot of the First World War who was awarded the Victoria Cross and many other decorations for his gallantry. (Queen's Park, Owen Sound.)

The Newash Indian Village 1842

Marks the site of a village composed principally of Ojibwa Indians headed by Chief Newash. In 1857 the surrounding area, originally set aside as a reserve for the Newash Band, was ceded to the Government. (In front of First United Church, 4th Avenue at 21st Street West, Owen Sound.)

The Founding of Owen Sound

Describes the founding of this community from 1840, when the town plot was surveyed, until its incorporation in 1857. (City Hall, Owen Sound.)

Loss of the "Jane Miller"

Describes one of Georgian Bay's worst marine disasters when the "Jane Miller", a wooden-hulled freight and passenger vessel capsized near here in 1881. Some thirty persons were lost. (Colpoy Range Conservation Area, about 7 miles north-east of Wiarton.)

The Toronto-Sydenham Road

An early "colonization road," it opened up portions of Grey and Dufferin Counties for settlement, and provided a more direct route between Toronto and Owen Sound. (Memorial Park, Chatsworth.)

The Mountain Road

An early route used by settlers who wished to take up land in the townships of Osprey, Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent. In use before 1846, little evidence of it remains today. (Beside the road, overlooking Heathcote.)

The Garafraxa Road

Commemorates the pioneer "colonization road" which opened up Grey County. (Off Highway 6 north of Durham at crossing of Rocky Saugeen River.)

The Durham Road

This early "colonization road" was surveyed in 1848-49 and ran from the eastern boundary of Grey County to the site of Kincardine. It provided easy access to previously unsettled areas, and assisted in the opening up of the region through which it passed. (At the entrance of the Durham Conservation Area, near Durham.)

The Founding of Durham

Describes the establishment and growth of the community from the 1840s and 1850s until its first incorporation in 1872. (In the Saugeen Valley Conservation Park, Durham, about 28 miles south of Owen Sound.)

Sinking of the "Mary Ward" 1872

Describes the sinking of this steamship and the heroic rescue of some of the passengers by a local party in whose honour the government struck a special commemorative medal. (Near the site of the wreck, Craigeleith Provincial Park, Craigeleith.)

The Craigeleith Shale Oil Works

1859

Describes the attempt by William Darley Pollard of Collingwood to obtain oil through the distillation of local bituminous shales. (Craigeleith Provincial Park, Highway 26, 7 miles west of Collingwood.)

Agnes Campbell MacPhail

1890-1954

The first Canadian woman to become a member of parliament, she was interested primarily in legislation dealing with agricultural affairs, penal reform and social welfare. (At Hopeville, Proton Township.)

"Tommy Burns" 1881-1955

Commemorates Noah Brusso, (ring name, Tommy Burns) the first Canadian to hold the heavyweight boxing championship of the world. (At southern approach to Town of Hanover.)

Charles Rankin 1797-1886

Commemorates this pioneer surveyor who opened up much of what is now Grey County for settlement. He began to survey in the Nottawasaga Bay area in 1833, and settled on some 200 acres of land near the present town of Thornbury. (Municipal Park, Thornbury.)

Captain Charles Stuart 1783-1865

Honours the dedicated humanitarian and author who moved to Grey County in 1851 and encouraged the establishment of a settlement at Lora Bay. (Bayview Park in Thornbury.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns**Survey of the Great Lakes**

In 1814-16 the first Admiralty survey of Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay was undertaken by Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, after whom Owen Sound is named. Located on the grounds of the Public Library, Owen Sound.

Nellie Mooney McClung

Lecturer, legislator, teacher and writer and an ardent advocate of Women's Rights in Canada. Located on the west side of Chatsworth.

Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality

Museums

Caledonia Museum and Art Centre, Caithness Street West, Caledonia.

This museum is located in the Caledonia Library building, one block from the main intersection of Argyle St. (Hwy. 6). This gallery features changing exhibits of historical objects and art works reminiscent of the Grand River Valley.

Open all year. Mon., Tue., Thur. and Fri., 1:30-8 p.m. Wed., 10 a.m. to noon. Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Haldimand County Museum, Cayuga.

This collection of pioneer material, Indian artifacts, military equipment and natural history, all of which relates to the county, (formerly housed in the old County Court House) has been moved to a new museum building situated in the County Court House Park, adjacent to the log cabin.

Open to the public from June 15 to Sept. 15, weekends, 1-5 p.m. During July and August, daily, 1-5 p.m.

Wilson MacDonald Memorial School Museum, Cheapside.

This red brick one-room school, the former S.S. No. 2 Walpole dating from 1872, is where Canada's famous lyric poet, the late Wilson MacDonald, received his early education. The building, preserved and restored as a museum in his memory, contains a collection of his articles and poetic works. In this setting of a school used from 1872 to 1965, books, school equipment and other historical artifacts reflect the lives and education of early settlers and residents. Located on the Rainham Road at the junction of the Cheapside Road between Nanticoke and Selkirk, this museum may be reached from Highway 3 via the Cheapside Road between Nelles Corners and Jarvis through

Cheapside (MacDonald's birthplace) to the junction of Rainham Road. Open June to Thanksgiving, Sundays and holidays only, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Open anytime by appointment.

The Backhouse (Backus) Mill and Backus Agricultural Museum, Port Rowan.

This mill, built in 1798 and the oldest remaining in Ontario, is located in the Backus Conservation Area 3 miles east of Highway 59 and 1 mile north of Port Rowan. Nearby, a new museum building now houses a collection of small agricultural tools and implements. A century-old barn has been moved to the site and is used to display large agricultural machinery and horse-drawn vehicles. Open from May 15 to Oct. 15. During June, July and August, Wednesdays, weekends and holidays only, 12 noon to 7 p.m. May, June, Sept. and Oct.: weekends and holidays only, 12 noon to 7 p.m. Other times by appointment for school groups etc.

Eva Brook Only Museum, 109 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe.

This historic old home contains a fine collection of fossils, Indian artifacts, the Van Norman forge exhibit and the paintings of W. Edgar Cantelon, which portray pioneer life in Norfolk County. In addition there are microfilms of early papers and documents dating from 1783, and an important collection of books, documents and genealogical records that is especially strong in local and family history. Open all year, Wed. to Sun., 1:30-5 p.m.

Windham Township Pioneer Museum, Teeterville.

This museum project takes the form of a furnished pioneer log

cabin reminiscent of the early settlers of Windham Township. Open: Victoria Day to Thanksgiving, Wed., weekends and holidays only, 1-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

The Haldimand Grant 1784

This grant of land was made to the loyal members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois who fought as allies of the British during the American Revolution. It included an area stretching from the source to the mouth of the Grand River and extending for six miles on each side of that stream. (In front of County Court-House, Cayuga.)

Wilson Pugsley Macdonald 1880-1967

This internationally known lyric poet was the author of "A Flagon of Beauty" and "Caw Caw Ballads", and a strong advocate of the preservation of unspoiled nature. (Village of Cheapside, Walpole Township.)

Long Point Portage

This historic portage was an important link in the canoe route along the north shore of Lake Erie. It was first recorded by François Dollier de Casson and René de Bréhaut de Galinée, two Sulpicians, in 1670. (Just inside the entrance to Long Point Provincial Park.)

The Long Point Settlement

Traces the earliest permanent settlement of this old established area of the province, and the part it played in the War of 1812. (On the grounds of South Walsingham Township office, Highway 59, about 11 miles south of Langton.)



The Backhouse (Backus) Mill,
Port Rowan

Museums

Haliburton Highlands Pioneer Museum, Haliburton.

Located in Haliburton Village next to the Rotary Beach, this museum includes a pioneer home furnished in the style of 1880. Also on display: a collection of china and Canadian glass, early pictures of the area, documents, and tools and implements used for lumbering, agriculture and trapping in the area.

Open: June 15 to Thanksgiving. During the last two weeks of June and Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. July and August, daily, 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

St. Paul's Church

This Anglican church was one of the first built in what is now the District of Haliburton. (St. Paul's Church, North Water St., Minden.)

Gull River and the Clergy House

Commemorates the camping ground used by Indians who came from the south by the Balsam Lake portage and Gull River waters to hunt in the area. It also marks the Clergy House, one of Haliburton's oldest remaining buildings which was used around the turn of this century as headquarters for itinerant Anglican missionaries who ministered to the region. (Minden.)

Founding of Haliburton

Commemorates the settlement of this community and the surrounding region, in the 1860s, by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. The village and county were named after the company's chairman, Judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who was well-known as a politician, writer and humourist. (Village of Haliburton.)

Campbell's Raid 1814

Relates the story of the destructive military raid made on the settlement of Dover and the surrounding area May 14, 1814, by an American force led by Lt.-Col. John Campbell. (Port Dover.)

Grand River Naval Depot 1815

The site for this Royal Navy depot was chosen for its strategic location, being well removed from the United States, and because of the ease with which it could be supplied and reinforced overland. It was finally abandoned in 1834. (Esplanade Park, Port Maitland.)

The Heroine of Long Point

Commemorates Abigail Becker who saved the lives of the crew of the schooner "Conductor" which was wrecked off Long Point in November, 1854. (In the park adjacent to the cenotaph, Port Rowan.)

The John Backhouse Mill

Built in 1798, this mill escaped General MacArthur's raids during the War of 1812 and was in continuous operation until the 1950s. During that period, it remained in the possession of the same family. (Near Port Rowan, South Walsingham Township.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel

Ryerse, 1752-1812.

Commemorates the Loyalist who founded Port Ryerse. (Anglican Memorial Church, Port Ryerse.)

First Forestry Station 1908

Marks the establishment of Canada's first provincial forestry station and its founder, Dr. Edmund Zavitz, (Saint Williams' Forestry Station.)

Founding of Simcoe

Describes the establishment of this community before the War of

1812, and its development until it was incorporated in 1849. (Lynnwood Park, Simcoe.)

District Capital 1815-1825.

Commemorates the period during which Vittoria was the administrative and judicial headquarters of the old London District. (Grounds of Christ Church, Vittoria.)

The Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson 1803-1882

Commemorates this outstanding educationist, journalist and clergyman who established the province's present system of public education. (Woodhouse United Church, Highway 24, about 2 miles from Vittoria.)

The Nelles Settlement 1785

This settlement, founded by Captain Hendrick Nelles, a Mohawk Valley Loyalist, was established on lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians. After accepting their invitation to settle on the Reserve, Nelles and his family took up land in Seneca Township. (St. John's Church, York.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Nanticoke

On November 13th, 1813, Norfolk Volunteer Militia, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bostwick, routed a band of enemy marauders, who had terrorized the county. Located at Nanticoke Public School, Nanticoke.

Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson

The Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson, editor and educationist. Located in the main hall of Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe.

Cliff Sites

Near this spot, March 23rd, 1670, was erected a Cross with Arms of France and inscription claiming sovereignty in the name of King Louis XIV over the Lake Erie region. Located near Quay Street, Port Dover.

Wintering Sites

Here, 1669-1670, wintered Dollier and Galinée with seven other Frenchmen, the first Europeans known to have ascended the Great Lakes to Sault Ste. Marie. The earthen mounds are the remains of their hut, which was at once residence, chapel and fort. Located at Black Creek, Port Dover.

War of 1812

Major General Isaac Brock, with 300 men set out from Port Dover on the 8th of August, 1813, to relieve the invaded Western frontier. His capture of Hull's army at Detroit saved this province, and made Brock "The Hero of Upper Canada". Located at Powell Park, Port Dover.

The Normandale Furnace

This iron foundry was set up in 1818 and was enlarged in 1822. It employed up to two hundred men until about 1850 when the local supply of bog ore was exhausted. The foundry was an important factor in the early economic and industrial development of this country. Located at Normandale.

Fort Norfolk

British military and naval post, 1814-15. Here stood the town of Charlotteville, capital of the London District, 1802-16. Located at Turkey Point.

Halton Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

Joseph Brant Museum, 1240 North Shore Blvd. East, Burlington.

This replica of the last home of the Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant features a display of Indian artifacts of the district from 10,000 B.C. to the present day, the life story of Captain Brant including the treasured gorget and medal presented to Brant by George III, and a collection of costumes and articles of the pioneers of Southern Ontario.

Open all year. Mon. through Sat. 10:00 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1:00 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Dec. 24-26; Dec. 31 and Jan. 1.

Halton Region Museum, Milton.

This museum is designed to show the progression of development in Halton County from 1808 to 1920. It is situated in the attractive Kelsco Conservation Area, a short distance from Milton, and straddles the Bruce Trail between Hilton Falls and Crawford Lake. A very large ornithological display is of interest to bird watchers.

Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Weekends and holidays, 1-6 p.m. Closed Dec. 24-26 and Dec. 31-Jan. 1. Group tours by appointment.

The Old Post Office and Thomas House Museum, Lakeside Park, Oakville.

Thomas House, 1829, one of the community's earliest homes, is furnished in period style and includes some of the original household articles. The Old Post Office, 1835, has changing displays every year.

Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, Tuesday to Friday, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Weekends, 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays (unless a public holiday.)

Taras H. Shevchenko Museum, 1363 Dundas Street, Oakville.

This museum relates the life story of Shevchenko, and displays a number of his paintings and written works. Other exhibits include Ukrainian ceramics, glassware, wood carvings and Ukrainian-Canadian handicrafts, and a special section is devoted to depicting Ukrainian pioneer life in the West. Open: July and August, Sundays only, 12 noon-5 p.m. All other dates by appointment.

Oakville Centennial Gallery, 120 Navy Street, Oakville.

Integrated with the Oakville Public Library complex, this gallery offers a continuing programme of changing art exhibitions, an art rental service and a variety of special-interest events.

Open all year. Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun., 1-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Acton

The first land grants in this area were made in 1829. A post office opened in 1850 and Acton was incorporated as a village in 1874. One hundred years later it became part of the Town of Halton Hills. (In front of the Acton Public Library, Main St. North, Town of Halton Hills.)

Winner of the First Queen's Plate

Commemorates "Don Juan", the race horse that won the first running of the Queen's Plate in 1860 and was foaled on this farm. (On Highway 25, ¼ mile north of Q.E.W., opposite 1242 Bronte Road.)

Col. William Chisholm 1788-1842 Commemorates the founder of Oakville. (Lakeside Park, Oakville)

Frederick Arthur Verner 1836-1928

A well-known early painter, Verner recorded many scenes of Indian life, and buffalo herds, in the West. Several of his works are in the National Gallery of Canada. (On the grounds of Sheridan College, Oakville.)

The Brant House

Commemorates the house built here about 1800 by the great Mohawk chief, Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea). He was granted some 3,500 acres of land in the area in 1798 for his military services to the Crown during the American Revolution. The present house, a replica of the original, is the result of an extensive restoration carried out in 1937-38. (Brant House Museum, Burlington.)

World Championship Wheat 1954

Commemorates the winning of the World Wheat Championship by W.E. Breckon, of Burlington. The winning grain was produced on the Breckon farm and it was the first time the title had been awarded to an Ontario grower. (W.E. Breckon School, 345 Tuck Drive, Burlington.)

La Salle at the Head-of-the-Lake

Commemorates the landing of the famous French explorer at this point in July, 1669, and his visit to Tinawatawa, a nearby Indian village. (La Salle Park, North Shore Blvd. East, Burlington.)

The Founding of Burlington

Recounts the founding and growth of this community. The village was established on land purchased in 1810 from the Crown Grant of the

Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

Dundas Historical Society Museum, 139 Park St. West, Dundas.

This museum contains an outstanding collection of costumes, also a fine exhibit of old china and glass, room displays and a pioneer store. A children's corner, designed especially for the younger visitors contains many examples of toys and dolls of a bygone era. Open all year. Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-12 p.m., 1-4 p.m. Also May 1-Oct. 31, open Sunday 2-5 p.m. Tours by appointment.

Valens Log Cabin Museum, Freelton.

This pioneer homestead is located in the Valens Conservation Area on Highway 97, near Freelton, and can be reached via Highway 8 and 97 from Galt or Highway 6 and 97 from Freelton. The cabin was built in 1842 by George Cook. It has been restored and furnished in the manner of a homestead of 1850 to 1885.

Open all year. May 1 to Oct. 31, daily, 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Nov. 1 to Apr. 30, daily, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Canadian Football Hall of Fame Museum, City Hall Plaza, Hamilton.

This museum uses computers, push buttons, television replays and sound effects to illustrate the development of football over the past 100 years.

Open all year, daily, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

Dundurn Castle, Dundurn Park, Hamilton.

This 19th century mansion was built between 1832-35 by Sir Allan Napier MacNab, who became Prime Minister of the United Provinces of Canada from 1854-56. More than 34 rooms

have been restored to their former palatial splendour and culinary demonstrations take place in the restored 19th century kitchen.

The castle is located in Dundurn Park on York Blvd. and is accessible from Highway 403 via the York Blvd. turn-off.

Open from mid-June to Labour Day, daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the rest of the year, daily, 1-4 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The garden and courtyard as well as the adjacent Cockpit Theatre are often the scene of concerts, festivals, and children's theatre during the summer months.

Mohawk Trail School Museum, 360 Mohawk Road West, Hamilton.

This museum may be reached from Highway 6 (Upper James St.), or east from Highway 403 or 2, all of which intersect with Mohawk Road. The building was used as a school from 1882 to 1965 at which time it was restored to a late 19th century classroom atmosphere. There are displays of pioneer and historical artifacts, and during winter months it is

used as a teaching aid for school classes to experience 19th century classroom conditions.

Open: July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Whitehern (McQuesten House), 41 Jackson St. West, Hamilton.

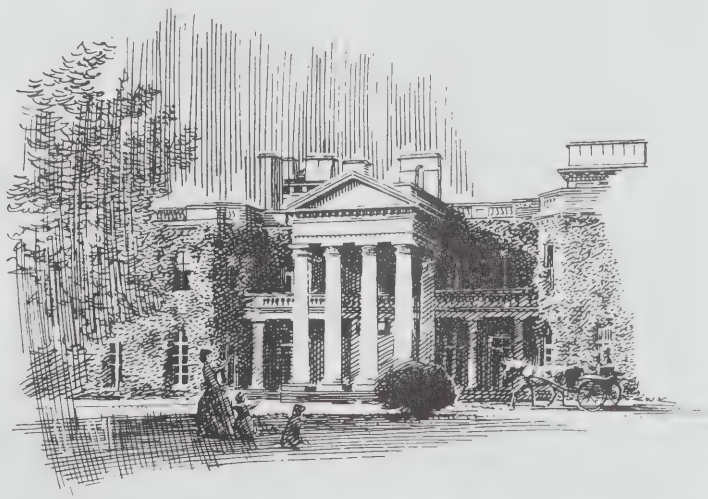
Located directly east of the City Hall, Whitehern was built in the 1840s and bought by Calvin McQuesten, M.D. in 1852. The house remained in the possession of the McQuesten family until 1959 when it was presented to the Parks Board of the City of Hamilton as an historic site.

Open all year. Mid-Nov. to May 1, Mon. to Thurs. and weekends, 12 noon-4 p.m. from May 1 to mid-Nov., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed Fridays.

Art Gallery of Hamilton, Main St. West, at Forsyth, Hamilton.

The gallery is noted for its permanent collection of works by Canadian, American, British and European artists.

Open all year. From Sept. to June: Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.;



Dundurn Castle, Hamilton

celebrated Mohawk war chief, Joseph Brant. (Beside the Burlington Civic Building, Brant St., Burlington.)

Toronto's Radial Railways

Details the history of the electric railways radiating from Toronto in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (Electric Railway Museum, Guelph Line, 8½ miles north of Exit 38 from Highway 401.)

Thur. evenings to 10 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Mondays. During July and August, open Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays and Mondays.

McMaster University Art Gallery, Hamilton.

(At east end of Arts II complex). Gallery features exhibitions of paintings on loan from other galleries. Permanent collection features an excellent selection of German Expressionist prints. Open all year. From Sept. to June, Mon. to Thur., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Thur. evenings, 7-10 p.m.; weekends, 1-5 p.m. Closed Fridays. From June to Sept., open Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed weekends.

Wentworth Pioneer Village, Rockton.

Located on Highway 52, north of Highway 8, this pioneer village is a re-creation of a mid-nineteenth century rural community. Comprised of 22 buildings, the museum displays tell the story of rural community life in Canada West.

Open: May 18 to June 30 and Sept. 1 to Oct. 19, weekends only, 11 a.m.-6 p.m. During July and August, daily, 11 a.m.-6 p.m.

Battlefield House, Stoney Creek.

This collection of historical artifacts, relating to the history of the area, is housed in the former Gage homestead, situated at the Stoney Creek Battlefield. This house has been restored to the period 1800-1840 and will be refurnished in the style of a well-to-do farmer of that time. The museum section of the house will feature "The Battle of Stoney Creek—1813". Due to extensive restoration, dates and times open to the public are subject to change.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Ancaster

Commemorates the founding of this community late in the eighteenth century and the settlers responsible for its rapid development. (The Township Hall, Wilson Street, Ancaster.)

The Bloody Assize 1814

Describes the treason trials which were held at Ancaster during the War of 1812. Of the nineteen renegade settlers indicted, fifteen were condemned to death and eight executed on Burlington Heights. (On the grounds of Ancaster Memorial School.)

Upper Canada's First Paper Mill 1826

The province's first paper mill was constructed by James Crooks, one of Upper Canada's most successful entrepreneurs. It continued in operation until destroyed by fire in 1875. (Crooks Hollow Conservation Area, Crooks Hollow Road, ½ mile west of Greenville.)

The Dundas Town Hall

Designed in a version of the Roman Classic, and completed by 1849, it is considered today to be one of the most attractive early municipal buildings in Ontario. (Dundas Town Hall, Dundas.)

The Founding of Dundas

Describes the founding and early growth of that community. (Dundas Riding Park, Dundas.)

"Dundas Mills"

Describes the establishment of very early mills in this area and the community which grew around them. The community later became a part of the present town of Dundas. (Grounds of the House of Providence, Governor's Road, Dundas.)

The Desjardins Canal

One of the province's pioneer canal construction projects, it was undertaken by Pierre Desjardins to connect Dundas with Lake Ontario. (Desjardins Centennial Park, Dundas.)

"When You and I Were Young, Maggie"

Maggie Clarke and George Washington Johnson, the subject and the author respectively of this famous ballad, are commemorated. Originally published as a poem, it was set to music in 1866 by J.A. Butterfield. (On the grounds of Maggie Clarke's childhood home, Nebo Road, Glanford Township.)

St. Paul's Church

This old Presbyterian Church, designed by the well-known architect William Thomas, is considered to be one of the finest examples of its type in Ontario. (St. Paul's Church, James Street South, Hamilton.)

"Claremont Lodge" and "Auchmar" 1855

These two attractive buildings originally formed part of the property named "Claremont Estate", which was owned by a prominent Hamilton merchant and politician, the Hon. Isaac Buchanan. (At the "Gate Lodge", 71 Claremont Drive, Hamilton.)

The Burlington Glass Works 1874

Marks the site of one of the most important 19th century 'glass houses' in Canada. It produced a large variety of glassware and items still existing today are highly valued by collectors. (Corner of Burlington and MacNab Streets, Hamilton.)

McMaster University 1887

Commemorates the founding of this university in 1887 by Canadian Baptists. Originally established in Toronto, it was moved to its present site in 1930. (McMaster University Campus, Hamilton.)



Whitehern, Hamilton

Museums

Bancroft Historical Museum, Station St., Bancroft.

The original log house was built in 1859 for the use of the Bronson Weston Lumber Company operating in this area from 1858-1900. The building was moved intact to its present site in the park on the York River in the heart of Bancroft in 1967.

Open: June 29 to Sept. 2, daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 7-13, weekends only, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Hastings County Museum, 257 Bridge St., Belleville.

Areas within this Victorian mansion have been restored to former grandeur with other sections devoted to interpretive presentations relating to the history of Hastings County. On display are fine examples of Victorian furniture and art from the Couldrey Collection, as well as lamps from the extensive Dr. Wm. A. Paul Collection of lamps and lighting equipment. The Hastings County Historical Society Archives are located in the Canadiana Room of the Belleville Public Library.

Open all year. During June, July and August, Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 1-5 p.m. During the rest of the year: Tues. to Sun., 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays and statutory holidays.

The O'Hara Mill Museum near Madoc.

This complex is located in the O'Hara Mill Conservation Area, 3 miles north of Highway 7, a short distance west of Madoc. Here one can see an operational water-powered "Muley Saw" sawmill of 1840, the O'Hara House built in 1848, an 1861 log school house from Elzevir Township and other exhibits of vehicles and machinery. Conservation Area is open from May 20 to Labour Day.

Battle of Stoney Creek

During 1813 the Americans invaded Canada, crossing the Niagara River and pursuing the British to Burlington Heights. At Stoney Creek a surprise attack halted the Americans and allowed the British to re-establish their position on the Niagara Frontier. Located at Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek.

Battle of Stoney Creek 1813

Commemorates a fierce encounter between a U.S. invading force and a smaller British contingent during the early morning of June 6, 1813. The resultant withdrawal of the Americans saved the province from being overrun in 1813. (At Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek.)

First Women's Institute 1897

Describes the founding of this international women's organization. ("Edgemount", Ridge Road, about 2 miles from Stoney Creek.)

Lionel Beaumaurice (Leo) Clarke V.C., 1892-1926

Honours this hero of the First World War, who won the British Empire's highest award for valour in September 1916 on the Somme battlefield, in France. (In front of the Royal Canadian Legion Building, Waterdown.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Burlington Heights

Here in 1813, General John Vincent assembled troops that made the successful attack on the invaders at Stoney Creek. From this point in December, 1813, the force which retook Fort George and carried Fort Niagara by assault, began its march. Located in Harvey Park, Hamilton.

Dundas Street, (Governor's Road)

Planned by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1793 as a military road and commercial highway between Lake Ontario and the River Thames, to promote the settlement of this province. Located on Dundas St., Dundas.

Co-Operative Union of Canada

Commemorates the founding of this national association which took place in Hamilton in March, 1909 (Gore Park, Hamilton.)

"Whitehern"

Completed about 1850, this house is an outstanding example of Hamilton's early Victorian architecture. ("Whitehern", 41 Jackson Street West, Hamilton).

William Blair Bruce 1859-1906

Commemorates this distinguished Canadian artist many of whose works are exhibited in the Art Gallery of Hamilton and the National Gallery of Canada. (Bruce Park, Hamilton.)

The Niagara Escarpment

This plaque, erected on Hamilton Mountain, details the geological history of the natural feature of which the "Mountain" forms a part. (In the park at Concession Street and Highcliffe Avenue.)

Dundurn Castle 1832

Commemorates Sir Allan Napier MacNab (1792-1862) soldier, politician and supporter of the "Family Compact" who constructed this imposing mansion. (Dundurn Park, Hamilton.)

Sir John Harvey 1778-1852

Commemorates the soldier and administrator who led the British forces to victory at the Battle of Stoney Creek. (Harvey Park, Hamilton.)

"The Burlington Races" 1813

Relates the story of a naval engagement during the War of 1812. A superior American fleet attacked the British squadron off York (Toronto) and after a running battle, the British managed, through skillful seamanship, to bring their ships over the sand-bar into the safety of Burlington Bay. (Harvey Park, Hamilton.)

O'Hara House open July and August, Sundays only, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

John Wesley Dafeo 1866-1944

A crusading journalist of outstanding reputation, Dafeo championed Dominion status, the League of Nations and the welfare of the Canadian West. A founder of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, he took part in the Paris Peace Conference, 1919, and the Imperial Conference, 1923. (Roadside Park, beside Highway 62 near Purdy, Hastings County.)

Founding of Actinolite

Commemorates the founding of this community originally known as Troy and later named Bridge-water. It received its present name from the mineral actinolite which was mined in the neighbourhood. (On grounds of Actinolite United Church.)

The Peterson Road

This "colonization road" built 1858-63, was part of a network of routes constructed to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield. (In front of the Bangor, Wicklow and McClure Township Hall, Maynooth.)

Captain George Fraser Kerr, V.C., M.C., M.M.

Commemorates one of Canada's most highly decorated soldiers of the First World War. (Centennial Park, Deseronto.)

Oronhyatekha 1841-1907

Commemorates the famous Mohawk chief, orator, physician, marksman and organizer of the Independent Order of Foresters. (Grounds of Christ Church on the Tyendinaga Reserve near Deseronto.)

Christ Church 1843

This church, known as a "Chapel Royal", was built by the Mohawks and houses part of the historic Communion Plate given to them by Queen Anne in 1712. (Christ Church, Tyendinaga, about 2 miles west of Deseronto.)

The Founding of Deseronto

Commemorates the founding of this community in the 1840s and 1850s which became one of the province's earliest "company towns". (Centennial Park, between Main Street and the waterfront, Deseronto.)

The Monck Road

This important "colonization road" was constructed for the dual purpose of opening up a wilderness area to settlement, and providing an alternative, less vulnerable, military route between the Upper Great Lakes and the Ottawa Valley. It was begun in 1866 and completed, 1873. (Bancroft.)

Marmora Ironworks 1823

Describes the establishment of this pioneer iron industry, one of the province's earliest large-scale enterprises of its type. (Legion Park, Marmora.)

Captain John Walden Meyers 1745-1821

Commemorates the Loyalist veteran of the Revolutionary War who founded Belleville. (Victoria Park, Belleville.)

Ontario's First Gold Mine

The first commercial gold production in the province followed a discovery made in Madoc Township in August, 1866, by Marcus Herbert Powell. (At Eldorado.)

Champlain's War Party 1615

Describes the unsuccessful attack made by Samuel de Champlain with his Huron and Algonkian allies on a palisaded Iroquois

village near the present site of Syracuse, New York. On their way from the Huron village of Cahia-gué, they made use of the Trent Waterway. (Bayshore Park, Trenton.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Glanmore House

Built about 1882 for J.P.C. Phillips, a wealthy Belleville banker, this imposing house was designed by the Montreal architect Thomas Hanley. He drew his inspiration from the elaborate châteaux of 18th century France. Located at 257 Bridge St. E. Belleville.

Coming of the Mohawks

Commemorating the arrival here on May 22nd, 1784, under the leadership of Chiefs John Deserontyou, Aaron Hill, and Isaac Hill, of a band of loyal Mohawks. These were one of the nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, expelled from their homes in the Mohawk Valley for their service to the British Crown. This cairn is located on the Tyendinaga Indian Reservation ¾ of a mile west of Deseronto.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell

For many years, editor and proprietor of the Belleville Intelligencer and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 49th Battalion Hastings Militia. Was to become Prime Minister of Canada from December 21st, 1894, to April 27th, 1896. Located in Victoria Park at the Marina in Belleville.

Sir Gilbert Parker

Author of "Pierre and His People" and other novels of Canadian life. Born in Camden East, November 23rd, 1862. A member of the British House of Commons, 1900-18. Died in London, England, September 6th, 1932. Plaque located in Corby Public Library, Belleville.

Museums

Huron County Pioneer Museum, 110 North Street, Goderich.

This large collection is devoted principally to telling the story of motive power from the horse to the tractor to the locomotive. Other displays relate to the history of milling in the province. Open: April 1 to Oct. 31, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Sunday (Closed during April) 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Eisenbach Museum, Grand Bend.

This complex of five buildings, located on the site of Grand Bend's first Presbyterian Church, contains a variety of displays which include numerous pioneer artifacts pertaining to the history of the area. Open: Victoria Day to Labour Day.

Provincial Plaques

"Tiger" Dunlop 1792-1848

Commemorates Dr. William Dunlop, one of Upper Canada's most colourful characters. An associate of John Galt, Superintendent of the Canada Company, he assisted the latter in opening up the Huron Tract and founded Goderich in 1827. Dunlop was also a noted author. (At his tomb, off Highway 21, immediately north of Goderich.)

The Founding of Brussels

Commemorates the founding and development of this community in the 1850s and 1860s. It was first incorporated in 1872. (In front of the Public Library, Brussels.)

Museums

Dryden District Museum, 284 Government Street, Dryden.

This collection is located in the Tourist Bureau adjacent to the "World's Largest Moose". It contains displays including such exhibits as minerals, Indian artifacts, trapping, pioneer tools and household items.

Open all year. May 15 to Sept. 11, daily, 9 a.m.-12 noon, 1 p.m.-7.30 p.m. Mid-Sept. to mid-May, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m.-12 noon, 1 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Closed weekends.

Ear Falls Historical Museum, Hwy. 105, Ear Falls.

A log building constructed as a centennial project to house displays that illustrate the progress of transportation in this northern area.

Open: May 15 to Oct. 15, Tues. to Sun., 1-5 p.m. and 6-9 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Lake of the Woods Museum, Water St., Kenora.

Formerly the local Registry Office, this museum situated near the main intersection of Kenora, houses a collection of Indian and pioneer artifacts and an extensive mineralogical display.

Open: May 1 to June 1, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From June 2 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sun., 1-5 p.m.

The Sarah Vaughan Library and Museum, 5th Ave., Sioux Lookout.

This museum shares accommodation with a library in a former service station converted for the purpose as a centennial project. The museum displays illustrate the history of the community and surrounding district.

Open all year. Mondays and

The Honourable

James A. Gardiner 1883-1962

Born on a farm in Perth County, Gardiner moved to the West in 1901. There he entered politics and became premier of Saskatchewan. He later held the post of minister of agriculture in the federal cabinets of William Lyon Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent. During the early part of the Second World War, he was minister of National War Services. (Thames Road United Church, Usborne Township.)

Sir John Stephen Willison 1856-1927

An outstanding journalist and an advocate of Imperial Federation, Willison was knighted in 1903 for his contribution to journalism. (Zurich Community Centre, Zurich.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Pioneers of the Huron Tract 1828-1928

Commemorating the men and women who opened the country and suffered the hardships of settling the Huron Tract. Located at the entrance to the Town of Goderich.

Sir John Stephen Willison, K.B.

Journalist, author and publicist, was editor of The Globe, 1890-1902, and The News, Toronto 1902-1910. Plaque located in the Huron County Court House, Goderich.

George Agnew Reid

Muralist and painter of the Canadian Life and Scene. He was President of the Ontario Society of Artists, 1897-1902 and President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, 1906-09. Plaque located in the Town Hall, Wingham.

The Van Egmond House

Constructed about 1846, this handsome house combines features of the Georgian and Classical styles. It was built for Constant Van Egmond, son of the famous Colonel Anthony Van Egmond who has been called the "Father of Huron County". (Egmondville, near Seaforth.)

Honourable William Aberhart 1878-1943

Founder of the Social Credit Party and Premier of Alberta 1935-43, Aberhart was born nearby in Hibbert Township, and attended Seaforth Collegiate Institute. (Seaforth and District High School, Seaforth.)

The Founding of Seaforth

Describes the establishment and early growth of this community in the 1850s. (Victoria Park, Seaforth.)

Horatio Emmons Hale 1817-1896

One of North America's pioneer ethnologists and linguists, Hale accompanied the Wilkes Expedition to the Pacific, 1838-42. His research material, gained as a result of this voyage, is one of the basic sources for Polynesian ethnology. Hale's later studies of the languages and customs of the Six Nations Indians provide invaluable source material. (On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Clinton.)

The Founding of Exeter

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community which became one of the largest in Huron County. (Riverview Park, Main St., Exeter.)

Narcisse M. Cantin 1870-1940

An energetic entrepreneur, Cantin is well-known as an early advocate and promoter of the concept of a Great Lakes seaway system. (Junction of Highways 21 and 84 in St. Joseph.)

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

This air training scheme was inaugurated in 1939 and before its termination in 1945 produced over 300,000 trained personnel for the allied air forces. (Sky Harbour airport, Goderich.)

Founding of Goderich 1827

Commemorates the establishment of the townsite of Goderich by Dr. William "Tiger" Dunlop in 1827. Dunlop, "Warden of the Forests" for the Canada Company, built a log residence at the site of Goderich named "The Castle". It was the first European structure in the area (Harbour Park, Goderich.)

The Great Storm of 1913

Details the story of one of the most disastrous storms in the history of the Great Lakes. Although Lake Huron bore the brunt of it, lives and ships were also lost on Lakes Superior, Michigan and Erie. (Cobourg and Lighthouse Streets, Goderich.)

Colonel Anthony Van Egmond 1778-1838

This veteran of the Napoleonic Wars settled in the Huron Tract in 1828. One of the earliest and most prominent settlers of the region, he became associated with the political reform group and commanded the rebel forces at the disastrous skirmish near Montgomery's Tavern outside Toronto. He died in prison. (Egmondville Cemetery, Egmondville.)

Thursdays, 3 p.m.-5 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Saturdays, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Kenora Thistles 1907

Commemorates the Kenora Thistles who won the Stanley Cup in 1907. Kenora was the smallest town ever to win this trophy.

(Memorial Park, Kenora.)

Rat Portage Post

A Hudson's Bay post was erected on nearby Old Fort Island about 1836, and was the first European structure within the present Kenora. In 1861 it was moved to the mainland where it formed the nucleus of the community of Rat Portage. Situated on the main canoe route to the West, the post was visited by many persons prominent in Canada's history. (McLeod Park, Kenora.)

Ontario Boundary Dispute

Details the story of the settling of Ontario's boundaries to the west and north, following Canada's acquisition in 1869 of the Hudson's Bay Company's lands in that area. (On the grounds of the Lake of the Woods Museum, Kenora.)

Rev. Albert Lacombe, O.M.I.

1827-1916

This pioneer Oblate missionary is renowned for his work in the West, particularly among the region's Indians. In 1881 he began construction of the first church at Rat Portage (Kenora), while ministering to the crews working on construction of the C.P.R. (Notre Dame du Portage Church, Kenora.)

Red Lake Mining District

Describes the discovery of gold in the Red Lake area and the founding of this productive mining community. (Junction of Highways 105 and 125 near Red Lake.)

Red Lake House

Relates the story of the successive Hudson's Bay Posts established in the area since 1790. (In front of the Municipal Offices, Red Lake.)

The Wolseley Expedition 1870

In August, 1870, a force of British regulars and Canadian militia of some 1,200 men, commanded by Colonel Garnet Wolseley, arrived in the area en route to the Red River to establish Canadian authority within the present province of Manitoba. The local inhabitants, fearing loss of their lands and interference with their mode of existence, had set up a provisional government under Louis Riel after the transfer of the area by the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada. The expedition reached Fort Garry on August 24 to find that Riel had fled. (At Ontario Government Reception Centre, Highway 17.)

Umfreville's Exploration 1784

Records the attempt of an employee of the North West fur trading company to find a suitable alternative canoe route from Lake Superior to the West. This exploration was prompted by fear of American control over the traditional route via the Grand Portage and Pigeon River. (Sioux Lookout.)

Canada's Pioneer Airlines

Commemorates some of Canada's earliest civil air services, and the pioneer bush pilots who flew the aircraft. (Hudson.)

Osnaburgh House 1786

This fur-trading post, originally situated on Lake St. Joseph, was built by the Hudson's Bay Company to counteract the activities of the Nor'Westers in that area. Its success encouraged the establishment of other H.B.C. posts at Red Lake, Cat Lake, Lac Seul and elsewhere. (Highway 599 at Rat Rapids, 24 miles south of Pickle Lake.)

Kent County

Museums and Galleries

Fairfield Museum, R.R. #3, Bothwell.

(On Hwy. 2, 3 miles east of Thamesville.) The Delaware Indian Village which originally stood on this site was established here in 1792 by Moravian missionaries. It was destroyed by an invading U.S. army in October, 1813. The museum is devoted to the story of the intrepid Moravians who began their missionary work with the Indians in 1735.

Open all year, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. 1:30 p.m.-7 p.m.

Chatham-Kent Museum, 59 William St. North, Chatham.

Overlooking Tecumseh Park, in Chatham, this museum contains a collection of pioneer articles relating to many aspects of life in the province, including ancient Indian artifacts and a rifle made by a local gunsmith in the 1860s.

Open: May through Sept., Sun. and Wed., 2-5 p.m. During rest of the year, Wed. only, 2-5 p.m.

The Thames Gallery, 75 William St. North, Chatham.

Exhibitions for 1975 will include works on loan from the National Collection (Ottawa) as well as art shows of local artists. Open all year, Tues. through Sunday, 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" Museum, R.R. #5, Dresden.

Located in Dresden one mile west of Highway 21, this is the former home of Rev. Josiah Henson, whose early life in slavery influenced the author of the famous novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin". The displays are devoted principally to mementoes of Henson's life and the British American Institute.

There are six museum buildings and two cemeteries, one containing the grave of Josiah Henson. Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Rondeau Interpretive Centre, Rondeau Provincial Park, Morpeth.

This exhibit centre details the natural and human history of Rondeau through displays and live exhibits.

Open: May and June, weekends only, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. During July and August, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., weekends, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Raleigh Township Museum, North Buxton.

Located in the Village of North Buxton on County Road 6 north of Highway 98. Displays depict the Elgin settlement founded by Rev. Wm. King and his work to educate and rehabilitate both his freed slaves and others who followed the original fifteen to this settlement.

Open: May to October inclusive, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 1 p.m.-4 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Blenheim

Commemorates the early development of this community which was founded about 1840 when James W. Little laid out a village plot at the intersection of Communication Road and Ridge Road. (Municipal Building, Blenheim.)

The Founding of Bothwell, 1855

Describes the establishment of this town and the founding role played by George Brown, one of Canada's most prominent Fathers of Confederation. (In front of the Town Hall, Bothwell.)

Harry G.B. Miner, V.C 1891-1918

Born in Raleigh Township, Harry Miner enlisted in the 142nd Battalion, C.E.F., in December, 1915. In 1916, he transferred to the 58th Battalion and served with this unit in France. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his extreme gallantry during a Canadian attack near Amiens in August, 1918. (Grounds of the United Church, Cedar Springs.)

Chatham Blockhouse 1794

This structure was erected by order of Simcoe to guard a small naval arsenal which he hoped would form a link in the defences of Upper Canada's western frontier and draw some of the Indian trade from Detroit. (Tecumseh Park, Chatham.)

John Brown's Convention 1858

Commemorates the convention held in May, 1858, by this famous American abolitionist. It is believed that one outcome of the convention was Brown's abortive raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and his subsequent arrest and execution. Although radically altered, the church in which one of the meetings was held still stands. (Grounds of First Baptist Church, Chatham.)

The Josiah Henson House

Commemorates the home of the Reverend Josiah Henson, whose early life in slavery provided much of the material for Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin". (Dresden.)

The Founding of Dresden

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community in the 1840s and 1850s. (At the Town Hall, corner of St. George and North Streets, Dresden.)

The Honourable David Mills 1831-1903

This noted cabinet minister and jurist, and expert in constitutional and international law, was born on a farm in Orford Township. (Mills family homestead, ¼ mile east of Palmyra, Highway 3.)

The Wilkins Expedition 1763

In October, 1763, a military force of almost seven hundred men under command of Major John Wilkins set out from Niagara to relieve the British post at Detroit, then under siege by Pontiac. On

November 7, the expedition was wrecked during a violent storm off Rondeau Point. (Rondeau Provincial Park.)

The Buxton Settlement 1849

In 1849, a group of abolitionists purchased 4,300 acres of land in this vicinity on which were settled freed and fugitive Negro slaves. It became one of the most successful ventures of its kind in Canada. (Village of South Buxton.)

New Fairfield 1815

In 1792, a Moravian missionary settlement of Delaware Indians was established on the north bank of the Thames River above what is now the city of Chatham. The community was destroyed in October, 1813, by an invading force of American soldiers, and re-established in 1815 on the south side of the river. Their church, the third such edifice which succeeded two more primitive buildings, was completed in 1848, stands today as a memorial to these pioneer settlers. (In front of the church at the Moravian Indian Reserve near Thamesville.)

The Founding of Wallaceburg

Commemorates the founding and early development of this community. Originally known as "The Forks", it was named in 1837 to honour the Scottish hero Sir William Wallace. (In Library Park, Wallaceburg.)

The Baldoon Settlement 1804-1818

Commemorates the Earl of Selkirk's ill-fated attempt to establish a colony of Highland emigrants near the St. Clair River in 1804. (Grounds of Baldoon Public School near Wallaceburg on Highway 40.)



The Josiah Henson House, Dresden

National Historic Sites and Cairns

McKee's Purchase

Commemorating the treaty made by Alexander McKee on May 19th, 1790, with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, and Huron Indians, when the tract of land, comprising most of the present counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin and part of Middlesex, was peacefully acquired to provide homes for expatriated United Empire Loyalists. Located in Memorial Park, Blenheim.

David Mills

First elected to Parliament in 1867, became Minister of the Interior, 1876-78, Minister of Justice, 1897-1902 and Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, 1902-03. Located in the Kent County building in Chatham.

Combat At McCrae's House

On December 15th, 1813, Lieuts. Henry Medcalf, John McGregor and Moses Rice, Ensign Benjamin Wilson, and Sergeant Thomas Douglas with thirty-two other ranks of the Provincial Dragoons, Kent, Middlesex, and Norfolk Militia, engaged and captured an enemy outpost of the Regular Army of the United States. Located in Raleigh Township between River Road and the Thames River, 4 miles west of Chatham.

Jean (McKishnie) Blewett

Poet, journalist, novelist. Born at New Scotland, Kent County, November 4th, 1862. Located in the Chatham Public Library, Chatham.

Archibald Lampman

The Canadian poet Archibald Lampman was born in Morpeth in 1861. Located in the church yard of Trinity Anglican Church, Morpeth.

Fairfield On The Thames

Here stood the village of Fairfield, destroyed by invading American forces following the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813. Its inhabitants, Delaware Indian exiles brought from Ohio to Canada in 1792 by Moravian missionaries, were re-established on the opposite bank of the river after the Peace Treaty of 1814. Located on Highway 2, 4 miles east of Thamesville near Bothwell.

Tecumseh, Shawnee Chief

Born in March, 1763, in Ohio, Tecumseh emerged as a champion of Indian unity in the 1790s. An ally of the British when war came in 1812, he supported General Brock in the capture of Detroit. After the Battle of Lake Erie, Tecumseh and his warriors retreated up the Thames River with the British under Brigadier-General Proctor. He was killed at the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813, about one half mile south of this monument. Located in a park 2 miles east of Thamesville on Highway 2.

Lambton County

Museums

A.W. Campbell Conservation Area

Located 2 miles east of Hwy 79 on the first crossroad north of the village of Alvinston. The principal theme of the displays is that of a rural home in this part of south-western Ontario, circa 1890. Open: May 17 to Sept. 1, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., weekends, 12 noon to 5 p.m. From Sept. 2 to Oct. 26, weekdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., weekends, 12 noon to 4:30 p.m.

Arkona Lions Indian Artifacts Museum, Arkona Public School, Smith St., Arkona.

This museum contains over 600 Indian artifacts, some dating back to 500 B.C. Also on display are rocks, minerals, semi-precious stones and petrified wood from various locations. Open all year. Tues. to Thurs. and weekends, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mon. and Fri., also Christmas and New Year's Day. Open any time by appointment.

Pilot House Museum, Corunna.

Located on Hwy 40, five miles south of Sarnia, this museum is a former Great Lakes Oil Tanker's centre castle (pilot house) restored to its original condition and illustrates life aboard ship. Included are the Officers' Quarters, Masters' Quarters, Wheel House, Compass, Engine Room Telegraph, Chart Table, Signal Flag Locker and other items. Open: May to mid-Oct., Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun., 2-5 p.m.

Forest-Lambton Museum, Broadway Street, Forest.

This museum includes a pioneer home, country schoolroom, a collection of fossils and many other items of interest. Open: May 24 to Labour Day,

Wed. Sat. and Sun., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Oil Museum of Canada, Oil Springs.

Situated off Highway 21 near Oil Springs, this collection is devoted to relating the story of the discovery of the first commercialized oil well in the North American continent. Early methods of drilling are illustrated, drilling equipment is shown, and on the grounds drill rigs have been built. Open daily, May 1 to Oct. 12, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Oct. 13-31, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. During Nov., weekends only, 1-5 p.m.

Sombra Township Museum.

Situated in the village of Sombra, this museum houses a collection of historical artifacts relating to the history of the township. Sections of the display detail stories of the St. Clair River. Open: April to Nov., Mon. to Sat., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays and holidays, 2-7 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Forest

Development of this community started with the coming of the railway, the Grand Trunk line from Guelph to Sarnia in 1859. The village flourished during the 1860s and was first incorporated in 1872. (In front of the Town Hall, Forest.)

The Kettle Point Concretions

These spherical concretions are unique in southern Ontario. Their origin dates back to the Upper Devonian age when an ancient sea covered much of what is now North America. (At the tip of Kettle Point, Kettle Point Indian Reserve, near the town of Forest.)

The Indian Flint Bed

Marks the nearby site of a deposit

of chert which was used by the Indians, from prehistoric times to the mid-17th century, for the manufacture of weapons and tools. (Ippeewash Provincial Park.)

Old Trinity 1842-1881

Commemorates an early Anglican church in Lambton County built on and given by a prominent pioneer settler, Thomas Sutherland. (Mooretown, on the east side of Highway 40.)

The Founding of Petrolia

An oil well was first brought into production on the site of Petrolia in 1860 but the field was not fully developed until 1865-66 when Petrolia became Canada's major oil producing centre. (Victoria Park, Petrolia.)

The Voyage of the "Griffon" 1679

Commemorates the voyage of the first ship to sail Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. Built by La Salle on the Niagara River, it vanished while homeward bound from Green Bay. (Point Edward beside Bluewater Bridge.)

Canada's Pioneer Oil Industry

Erected beside a reproduction of a pioneer spring pole drill, this plaque commemorates the birth, in Lambton County, of Canada's oil industry. (Bayview Park, Point Edward.)

Donald Allerton Johnston 1874-1957

Honours the first president of the world's first Kiwanis Club. Johnston was a co-founder of this organization and played a leading role in its development. (Rutherford, 7 miles north of Dresden.)

Founding of Sarnia

Commemorates the founding of this community following an influx of settlers into Sarnia Township, 1832-34. (Alexander MacKenzie Park, Sarnia.)

The St. Clair Tunnel 1891

Commemorates the first international submarine railway tunnel in North America. It was built by the Grand Trunk Railway and connected Sarnia with Port Huron, Michigan. (Adjacent to the tunnel, St. Andrew Street, Sarnia.)

Froome and Field Talfourd

The Talfourd brothers emigrated from England in 1832 and took up land in Moore Township. Froome laid out the town plot of "Froomfield" and took an active part in local administrative affairs. (Froomfield Pioneer Cemetery, Highway 40 at southern entrance to Sarnia.)

International Boundary

Gives history of the delineation of the international boundary between Canada and the United States. (Grounds of Canadian Oil Company between Sarnia and Corunna beside Highway 40.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

First Oil Wells in Canada

In 1858 near Oil Springs, James H. Williams dug the first oil well in Canada and later established a refinery at Hamilton. In 1861, John Shaw, by drilling into the rock, opened the first flowing well. Located at the Community Hall, Oil Springs.

The Honourable Alexander MacKenzie

In 1861 he was elected to represent Lambton in the Legislative Assembly of Canada and in 1867, for the same constituency, in the first House of Commons. As Prime Minister from 1873 to 1878, he dedicated himself to consolidating the newly-formed Dominion. Located in Sarnia.

Museums

Tait McKenzie Memorial and Mill of Kintail Museum and Conservation Area, R.R. #1, Almonte.

Housed in a fine old stone mill built in 1830 by a Scottish emigrant, John Baird, this museum is dedicated to the great Canadian surgeon, physical educator and sculptor, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, who restored the mill as his home and studio. Over 70 of his sculptures are shown, as well as medallions, portrait models in the round and relief, and monumental works, featuring the full-size originals of the renowned 1914-18 War Memorial in Princess Street Gardens, Edinburgh. There is a summary of the Doctor's varied life and a collection of early settlers' effects.

Open: May 1 to Oct. 15, Mon. through Sat. (but closed Tues.) 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Sun. 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

Innisville and District Museum.

This museum is located in the village of Innisville near the Mississippi River on Highway 7 between Perth and Carleton Place. Housed in a former school that is the oldest in continuous use in the area, its collection reflects the history of this area that was first settled during the 1820s.

Open: April 15 to Oct. 30, daily, 10 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times during the year by appointment.

Archibald W. Campbell Memorial Museum (Matheson House), 11 Gore St., Perth.

This collection of artifacts is devoted to relating the history of Perth and the surrounding region. Open: All year. May 1 to Nov. 1: Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m.-12 noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m. From Nov. to April, weekends only: Sat., 10 a.m.-12 noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Mill of Kintail and Robert Tait McKenzie

Commemorates this prominent Canadian surgeon, physical educator and sculptor and the fine stone grist-mill built in 1830 which he renovated and used as his studio 1930-38. (Mill of Kintail on the Indian River about four miles from Almonte.)

Dr. James Naismith 1861-1939

Commemorates the inventor of basketball who was born in Ramsey Township. (Highway 29, 3 miles north of Almonte.)

"Auld Kirk" 1836

This attractive old stone church was constructed 1835-36, and was built by the Presbyterian settlers of the area. (On the church grounds, about 2 miles west of the junction of Highways 29 and 44 in Almonte.)

The Founding of Almonte

Established in the 1820s, this town grew rapidly and later became a major centre of the Canadian woollen industry. (Town Hall, Almonte.)

The Ballygiblin Riots 1824

Describes this civil disturbance which erupted as a result of religious animosity between local settlers and the jealousy of the local inhabitants caused by the granting of government aid to newcomers. (Near the Town Hall, Bridge Street, Carleton Place.)

Captain Arthur Roy Brown, D.S.C. 1893-1944.

Honours the Canadian airman of the First World War, who was officially credited with shooting down the "Red Baron," Captain Manfred Von Richthofen, Germany's leading fighter pilot. (Memorial Park, Carleton Place.)

Founding of Carleton Place

Originally known as "Morphy's Falls", settlement in this vicinity began in 1819. A community was established by 1824, and it was first incorporated in 1870. (Centennial Park, Flora Street, Carleton Place).

The Rectory of Beckwith

Commemorates the establishment of this early Anglican congregation and the building of St. James' Church in 1828. (St. James' Church, Franktown.)

Rev. George Buchanan 1791-1835

A Scottish Presbyterian minister, he came to the province in 1822 to serve in newly settled Beckwith Township. A leader among the Scottish settlers, he was for many years their spiritual guide, their teacher and their physician. (St. Paul's Church, Franktown.)

Perth Military Settlement 1816

Commemorates the original settlement of the Perth area under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster-General's Department in 1816. (Behind the Town Hall, Perth.)

Last Fatal Duel 1833

Tells the story of the last fatal duel in Upper Canada, fought in 1833. (In front of the "Inderwick House," Perth, now owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation).

"Summit House"

Marks one of the region's earliest brick houses. It was designed in the Adamesque style with overtones of the Regency style and was built in 1823 by James Boulton, one of Perth's first lawyers. (Corner of Harvey and Drummond Sts., Perth.)

Hon. Malcolm Cameron 1808-1876

He founded Perth's first newspaper, the Bathurst Courier, in 1834 and was a prominent politician and supporter of the Reform party. He was one of the earliest public figures to advocate prohibition. (Behind the Town Hall, Perth.)

Rev. William Bell 1780-1857

Honours the first resident clergyman in the old Bathurst District whose written observations on contemporary life provide an invaluable source of information for

historians. (On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth.)

Alexander Morris 1826-1889

A strong supporter of Confederation, member of John A. Macdonald's cabinet, and lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. (Perth.)

Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C. 1828-1897

Born in Perth, Reade became a military surgeon in the British Army. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, the Empire's highest decoration for valour, for outstanding gallantry during the Indian Mutiny. (Royal Canadian Legion Building, Perth.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1843

Designed in the Neo-Classical style by Malcolm McPherson of Perth, this building was erected in 1842-43 as the judicial and municipal centre of the Bathurst District. (Court-House, Drummond St., Perth.)

The Rideau Waterway

Constructed 1826-32 by the British government for military purposes, this waterway, together with the lower Ottawa River, was the first canalized route from Montreal to the Great Lakes. It is now one of Ontario's major recreational waterways. (Victoria Park, Smiths Falls).

The Lanark Settlement

In 1820, a government depot was established on the present site of the village of Lanark to receive a group of settlers, many of whom were unemployed Scottish weavers. Despite initial difficulties, the emigrants were settled, under the auspices of the Quartermaster General's Department, in the newly-surveyed townships of La-

nark, Ramsay, North Sherbrooke and Dalhousie. (Grounds of Town Hall, Lanark.)

The Dalhousie Library

Founded in 1828 under the patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief of Canada 1820-1828, it was the first public library in the old Bathurst District. (In front of Watson's Corner Community Hall.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Charles Mair

Poet and dramatist and an advocate of Western Expansion. He was also an original member of Canada First Group. Located in the Town Hall, Lanark.

Matheson House

The Matheson House was built in 1840. The large stone dwelling occupies a key position in the historic Gore-Foster streetscape, and is an outstanding example of Scottish type Canadian architecture. Located near the intersection of Gore and Foster Streets, Perth. Being restored by the town to operate as a museum.



The Matheson House, Perth

Museums

Brockville and District Museum, Blockhouse Island, Brockville.
This museum features displays of local history and fine art exhibits. Open daily, June through Sept., 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Kitley Historical Society Museum, Frankville.
This restored log house, originally built in 1840, is situated on Highway 29 on the north side of the village of Frankville. Displays include furnishings and agricultural implements of early times. Open: Victoria Day to Labour Day.

Gananoque Museum, King St., Gananoque.
This collection contains displays of Indian artifacts and pioneer tools, clothes, glass and china relating to the history of the area. Also a military display of artifacts from the Boer War to World War II. Open: June and Sept., Mon. through Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; July and Aug., Mon. through Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m., 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Skoryna Home Museum, Drummond and Simcoe Sts., Newboro.
This restored house museum includes three buildings. Displays include artifacts and documents concerning the local, military and Indian history of the Rideau Lakes area. Museum also contains early Canadian paintings and an art gallery for local artists. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, Mon. to Sat. (closed Wed.), noon to 6 p.m., Sun. noon to 8 p.m. Groups by appointment only.

Rideau District Museum, Bedford Street, Westport.
Displays in this museum illustrate pioneer life and development in the Rideau district, and are housed in the Joseph Shillington Blacksmith's Shop (1873). Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, daily 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Forsyth's Raid 1813
On the night of 6-7 February, 1813, Major Benjamin Forsyth of the United States army and a force of regulars and militia crossed the frozen St. Lawrence and raided Brockville. (Blockhouse Island, on the waterfront, Brockville.)

William Buell 1751-1832
Commemorates the United Empire Loyalist and veteran of the Revolutionary War who founded Brockville (Courthouse Avenue, Brockville.)

Ogle R. Gowan 1796-1876
Commemorates the founder of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America who was also a prominent newspaperman, politician and soldier. (Courthouse Avenue, Brockville.)

The Brockville Tunnel 1860
Commemorates Canada's oldest railway tunnel, which runs under the town of Brockville. Built between 1854 and 1860, it was used by trains of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to reach the Brockville waterfront. (South of City Hall, Brockville.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1842
This attractive structure, one of the oldest remaining court-houses in the province, is the third building on the site. The central portion was designed in the Neo-Classic style by the well known architect, John Howard. (Court-House Square, Brockville.)

Blockhouse Island
Commemorates the site where a blockhouse was built to guard Brockville harbour during the disturbances of 1837-38 and where sheds were erected during the disastrous cholera epidemic of 1832 to care for those stricken by the plague. (Blockhouse Island, Brockville.)

George Chaffey 1848-1932
Commemorates this engineer and inventor who was one of the great pioneers in the field of irrigation. Chaffey, a native of Brockville, was largely responsible for the successful development of the fruit industry in Australia. (Victoria Park, Brockville.)

"Pirate" Johnston 1782-1870
Describes the exploits of this Canadian-born renegade who settled in New York State and, during the disturbances of 1837-38, led many armed raids on the Canadian shore and on British shipping from his base in the Thousand Islands. (Gananoque).

Joel Stone 1749-1833
Commemorates the Loyalist who founded Gananoque. (In front of the Town Hall, Gananoque.)

Raid on Gananoque 1812
Describes the raid on Gananoque made by a force of United States regulars and militia commanded by Captain Benjamin Forsyth on September 21, 1812. (Grounds of Gananoque Power Company, Gananoque.)

Gananoque Town Hall
This handsome building, constructed in the early 1830s as a private home, was given to the community for use as a town hall in 1911. (Town Hall, Gananoque).



District Court House and Gaol, Brockville

The Perth Road

This early road, surveyed in 1852, was built to encourage settlement of isolated townships lying between Kingston and Perth. (Leeds County Road #11, 1 mile south of the junction with Highway 42, near Westport.)

The Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway

This pioneer railway received its charter in 1884 and began service between Westport and Brockville four years later. (Near the former railway station at Westport.)

Founding of Lyndhurst

Describes the founding of this community, the site of the province's first successful iron smelter. (Beside the old stone bridge, Lyndhurst.)

Thousand Islands International Bridge

This important connecting link between Canada and the United States was opened in 1938 by Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King, and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. (Adjacent to the Ontario Tourist Information Bureau, Hill Island.)

Dr. Lorne Pierce 1890-1961

For many years the editor of the Ryerson Press, he devoted his life to the promotion of Canadian literature and was an author of note. (On the grounds of Delta United Church.)

Mallorytown Glass-Works

Marks the establishment of the first known glass-works in Upper Canada. Although the date of its commencement of production has not been confirmed, it was in op-

eration 1839-40. The owner of this pioneer industry was A.W. Mallory, a descendant of the family which founded the community. (On the grounds of the Municipal Offices, Mallorytown.)

Lt.-Col. John By 1779-1836

Commemorates the brilliant military engineer who was in charge of the construction of the Rideau Canal. He was also instrumental in the founding and surveying of the future capital of Canada, originally named "Bytown" in his honour. (Near the locks on the waterway at Jones Falls.)

Louise C. McKinney 1868-1931

A strong advocate of female suffrage and in the forefront of the fight for women's rights, Louise McKinney was elected to the Alberta Legislature in 1917 and thus became the first woman in the British Empire to gain a parliamentary seat. (Frankville.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Sir William Buell Richards

Jurist and legislator, Attorney-General for Canada West, 1851-53. First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, 1875-79. Located at the Courthouse Building, Brockville.

Old Stone Mill

The first mill on this site was built about 1796 by Abel Stevens, a Loyalist and early industrialist from Vermont. After 1800 the property passed to a member of a prominent local family, William Jones, who by 1810 had constructed the present stone mill. Hwy 42, Delta.

Gananoque, Ontario.

A vulnerable point on the vital line of supply from Lower Canada in the War of 1812-14. It was fortified by the Leeds Militia and garrisoned in turn by the 104th, 41st, 89th, Canadian Voltigeurs, Royal Newfoundland, 57th and 70th Regiments, with Royal Artillery. Located on Stone Street, Gananoque.

Lansdowne Iron Works

Built by Wallis Sunderlin in 1801 and operated until 1811. This was the first successful effort to develop the manufacture of iron from local ore in Upper Canada. Located at Lyndhurst on the county road connecting Highways 15 and 42, north of Gananoque.

Bridge Island

Bridge Island was fortified and garrisoned in 1814 for the protection of the vital line of supply by water from Lower Canada and provided a rendezvous for boats engaged in that service during the War of 1812-14. Located at St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Mallorytown.

Lennox & Addington County

Museums

United Empire Loyalist Museum, Adolphustown.

This museum is located in the Adolphustown Park on Highway 33 about 1 mile east of the Glenora Ferry. It illustrates the story of the Loyalists' emigration to this province, and the contribution they made to its early development. Maps, contemporary documents and pioneer tools, utensils and furnishings are displayed. Open: June 13-30, Wed., Sat. and Sun. 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 3, Tues. through Sun. 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Lennox and Addington Historical Museum, Dundas St. West, Napanee.

This collection of historical material is housed in the County Memorial Building, and portrays the early Indian and pioneer life of the region.

Open: May 18 to Oct. 14, Mon. to Sat., 2-5 p.m. Closed Sun. During the rest of the year, open Wed. and Sat. only, 2-5 p.m.

The Allan Macpherson House, Elizabeth Street, Napanee.

This early 19th century house located by the Napanee River just north of Highway 2 in Napanee, and once owned by Allan Macpherson, is now being restored to the period when he lived there (1820-40). Allan Macpherson was an important and influential figure in the early development of that area.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving. Tues. through Sun., 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays except when a public holiday.

Provincial Plaques

Loyalist Landing Place 1784

Marks the site where the first United Empire Loyalists who settled in Adolphustown Township landed on June 16, 1784. (United Empire Loyalist Memorial Park, Adolphustown.)

Loyalist Memorial Church

Commemorates the Anglican congregation of Adolphustown dating back to 1784; its first church built in 1822 (which still stands); and the present church of St. Alban-the-Martyr erected to commemorate the early Loyalists of the region. (St. Alban-the-Martyr, Adolphustown.)

Hay Bay Church 1792

Commemorates the oldest Methodist church in Upper Canada, built in 1792. (Hay Bay, north of Highway 33 in the Township of Adolphustown.)

Quakers of Adolphustown

Commemorates one of the province's oldest Quaker (Society of Friends) settlements, which dates back to 1784. (Quaker Burying Grounds at Hay Bay, some 2½ miles north of Adolphustown.)

Escape of the Royal George 1812

Commemorates the first significant naval action on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812. (Beside Highway 33, about 3 miles west of Bath.)

Bath Academy 1811

Commemorates one of the province's earliest and most successful publicly owned schools. (Grounds of Public School, Bath.)

The Hawley House

Marks one of the oldest remaining houses in the province erected by Jephtha Hawley, U.E.L. in the 1780s. (Grounds of Hawley House, Bath.)

The Reverend John Langhorn

1744-1817

Commemorates the first resident clergyman in the Bay of Quinte region. He came to the area in 1787 as missionary to the Townships of Ernestown and Fredericksburg, and served until 1813. (St. John's Anglican Church, Bath.)

Napanee Mills

Commemorates the sawmill and grist-mill built in the 1780s which formed the nucleus of that community. (Springside Park, Napanee.)

Daniel Fowler 1810-1894

Honours a prominent early Canadian painter. (Grounds of his former residence near Emerald, Amherst Island.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James Rogers 1726-1790

Commemorates this prominent Loyalist, who commanded the 2nd Battalion King's Rangers during the American Revolution and had estates of some 50,000 acres in New York forfeited as a result of his allegiance to the Crown. (St. Paul's Anglican Church, Sandhurst.)

Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth 1854-1952

A distinguished lawyer and politician, he served as Canadian member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903. A member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, he held the posts of postmaster-general and minister of labour 1905-06, and minister of justice, 1906-11. (In front of Council House, Newburgh.)

John Thomson 1837-1920

Commemorates the individual who perfected a revolutionary new process for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. He established a series of mills in Canada (including one near Newburgh) which utilized this process and were the forerunners of one of our nation's largest industries. (Newburgh.)

Sir Gilbert Parker 1862-1932

Commemorates one of Canada's most famous novelists at the village where he was born. (Camden East.)

The Macpherson House

Marks the house built before 1830 by Allan Macpherson, a prominent Napanee merchant. The house is a fine example of a late phase of

Georgian architecture. (On the grounds of that building, Napanee.)

Madeleine de Roybon d'Allonne

Commemorates the first female landowner in what is now Ontario. She came to the region about 1679 and settled in the Collins Bay area. Her establishment was destroyed by the Iroquois in 1687 and she was taken prisoner. (South side of Highway 33 at Parrot Bay).

The Addington Road

The major portion of this "Colonization Road" was built 1854-57. It formed part of a network of routes designed to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield to settlement. (Near the junction of Highways 7 and 41, at Kaladar).

The White House 1793

One of the province's finest remaining examples of a house built by a well-to-do United Empire Loyalist which has been in the possession of the Fairfield family for six generations. (Collin's Bay, about ten miles west of Kingston on Highway 33.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Sir John Alexander Macdonald

From this home of the Loyalists he drew inspiration to weld together the weak and scattered colonies of his day into a strong and ambitious Dominion to become an equal partner in the far flung British Commonwealth. Located in Adolphustown.

The First Steamship

The "Frontenac", the first steamboat that navigated Lake Ontario was built and launched here on September 7th, 1816. Located near Highway 33, Bath.



Hay Bay Church

Manitoulin District

Museums

Killarney Museum, Charles St. (Hwy 637), Killarney.

This building is a former jail that has been adapted to house museum displays. Museum contains many 19th century household articles.

Open to the public May 15 to Sept. 30.

Manitoulin Historical Society Museum, Gore Bay.

The Museum building, located near the Court House at Gore Bay, was formerly the local jail. Some of the bars, doors, cells and furniture still remain. Displays illustrate pioneer life in western Manitoulin.

Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Sat., 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sun., 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Little Current-Howland Centennial Museum, Sheguiandah.

This museum was built as a joint Centennial project of these two communities and is located in Sheguiandah on Highway 68 south of Little Current overlooking picturesque Sheguiandah Bay. Displays show collections relating to the ancient Indian culture and the history of the pioneers who settled on the island.

Open daily, May 1 to Oct. 15, noon to 5 p.m. From June 16 to Sept. 15, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Assiginack Historical Museum, Arthur Street, Manitowaning.

This fine old stone building, once the local jail, now houses a display of pioneer household and agricultural items in addition to a fully equipped blacksmith's shop. The exhibit details the story of the Indian and European settlers of this region.

Open: June 1 to Oct. 15, Mon. through Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Little Red Schoolhouse Museum, South Baymouth.

This museum is an original school building which is being restored and preserved and contains displays of local history.

Open: June to September daily.

Mississauga Lighthouse Museum, Meldrum Bay.

Guarding the rugged shoreline of Meldrum Bay, this century-old Lighthouse has been furnished in a style common to the period of its construction. Displays illustrate the history of the lighthouse and its keepers, as well as research done on LaSalle's "Griffon", the site of which is visible from the lighthouse.

Open: May 24 to June 10, weekends only, 12 noon to 6 p.m. From June 10 to Sept. 5, daily, 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.

Net Shed Museum, Meldrum Bay.

A collection of artifacts relating to the life of pioneer fishermen, farmers and others of this area.

Open: June 15 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Sat, 2-4 p.m. During July and August, 10 a.m. to noon, 2-4 p.m. and 6-8 p.m. Closed Sun.

Provincial Plaques

***The Founding of Killarney**

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community from the arrival of the fur trader La Morandière in 1820 to the opening of Highway 637 in 1962. (Corner of Charles and Commissioner Sts., Killarney.)

Hudson's Bay Post 1856

Tells the story of the Hudson's Bay Company's unsuccessful attempt to establish a post on Manitoulin Island. (Grounds of R. H. Ripley House, Little Current.)

"Dreamer's Rock"

This tall quartzite rock derives its name from a local Indian tradition that it was used for dream visitation. Indian boys, on reaching puberty, would fast at the summit, and, through dreams, received powers from a "guardian spirit". (East off Highway 68 to "Birch Island Lodge", about 7½ miles north of Little Current. Signs from the lodge direct visitors to the rock).

Route of the Voyageurs

Identifies this channel as part of the historic canoe route to the West. The plaque lists many of the well-known explorers, missionaries,

and fur traders who used the channel and who opened up the interior of the continent. (At Swift Current Channel about 9 miles north of Little Current.)

Jesuit Mission to Manitoulin 1648-50

Established by Father Joseph Poncet, S.J., the first known European resident of the island, the mission was in operation October, 1648 to May, 1649 and again before the end of 1649 until 1650 when it was abandoned following the defeat and dispersal of the Huron nation by the Iroquois. (At Ten Mile Point beside Highway 68 about 10 miles south of Little Current.)

The Manitowaning Indian Treaties

Commemorates the treaties of 1836 and 1862 between the chiefs of the Ojibwa and the Ottawa Indians and the government. The first treaty designated Manitoulin Island as a reserve for all Indians wishing to settle there, while the second opened the island, exclusive of its eastern peninsula, to white settlers. (Grounds of the Assiginack Museum, Manitowaning.)

The Manitowaning Mission

The story of the establishment of the first permanent Anglican mission on the island in 1838 by the Rev. C.C. Brough. The Church which still stands, was built by the Indian congregation in 1845-49. (St. Paul's Anglican Church, Manitowaning.)



Assiginack Historical Museum,
Manitowaning

Museums and Galleries

Ska-Nah-Doht Indian Village Restoration, near Delaware.

This site is located in the Long-woods Conservation Area in Caradoc Township and can be reached from Hwy 2 west of London near Delaware.

The park is open daily, all year, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Fanshawe Pioneer Village, near London.

This museum complex is located 5 miles east of the junction of Highways 4 and 22, and 7 miles north of Highway 401 at interchange 21. The village is an authentic reproduction of a typical crossroads community of the pre-railway era of the 19th century, and includes early log cabins and barn, blacksmith's and weaver's shops, carriage maker's, general store, Orange Hall, a Presbyterian Church, a log school, a woodworking shop, etc. Open: May through September, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Eldon House, 481 Ridout Street North, London.

London's oldest remaining house, this structure was built by Capt. John Harris, R.N. in the 1830s and was given to the city by his descendants. It is preserved today as an historical museum replete with period furnishings.

Open: February to November, daily, 2-5 p.m.

During July and August, daily, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-5 p.m., and 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Centennial Museum, 325 Queen's Avenue, London.

A division of the London Public Library and Art Museum, this unique building is built in the shape of Canada's centennial symbol and features a frequently changing

programme of exhibits related to the history and culture of London and region.

Open: Feb. to Nov., daily, 2-5 p.m. During July and August, daily, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-5 p.m. and 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life, University of Western Ontario, London.

This museum, located on the third floor of Middlesex College, includes a model Neutral Indian Village, displays of Indian artifacts from south-western Ontario, models of pioneer scenes and a gun collection.

Open all year. Mon. to Sat., 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Closed Sundays and holidays.

The Royal Canadian Regiment Museum, Wolseley Barracks, London.

Situated in "Wolseley Hall", which was designated as an Historic Building in 1970. This museum contains colourful displays illustrating the various periods of Regimental History from the founding of the Regiment in 1883 to the present day. Included are contemporary backdrops and pictures, exhibits of artifacts and uniforms relating to the period.

Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1:30 to 4 p.m. Wed. evenings, 7-9 p.m. Closed statutory holidays.

London Public Library and Art Museum, 305 Queen's Ave., London.

The gallery holds a variety of changing exhibits, many of which feature London and South-western Ontario artists. Scheduled exhibitions for 1975 include: "Contemporary Brazilian Art",

August; "Kanadian Kitsch from Koast to Koast", September; Greg Curnoe, September; and, "Young Contemporaries", November.

Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

Strathroy Middlesex Museum, 84 Oxford Street, Strathroy.

Located in the stately "Murray House" built in 1871 by Mr. W.H. Murray, a leading businessman of Strathroy, this museum preserves valuable treasures bequeathed by the pioneers of Middlesex County. Also featured are exhibits relating to art, communication, industry, recreation and science.

Open: Feb. through April, Wed. and Fri., 1-5 p.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m. From May through December, Mon. to Fri., 1-5 p.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Closed during January.

Provincial Plaques

Ebenezer Allan 1752-1813

A native of New Jersey, he fought for the British during the American Revolution, then settled in the Genesee region of New York State where he founded Rochester. Allan later moved to Upper Canada where he founded Delaware. Following bitter disputes with the provincial authorities over land tenure, he aided American invaders during the War of 1812. (Municipal Park, Delaware.)

Gideon Tiffany 1774-1854

One of the province's earliest printers, he and his brother Silvester published Upper Canada's first independent newspaper. He moved to Delaware in 1800. (Municipal Park, Delaware.)

Josiah Blackburn 1823-1890

One of the province's outstanding journalists, Josiah Blackburn published the London Free Press from 1852 to 1890. (Blackburn's former residence, 76 Albert St., London.)

"Victoria" Boat Disaster 1881

Commemorates the tragic sinking of an excursion steamer on the Thames near London with heavy loss of life. (Riverside Park, London.)

Huron College 1863

Founded by Bishop Benjamin Cronyn, Huron provided theological training as well as a course in liberal arts. In 1877, the professors and alumni of the college proposed the establishment of the Western University of London (now The University of Western Ontario) which was founded the following year. Huron became affiliated with the new university in 1881. (On the wall of the chapel of Huron College, London.)

Sir Adam Beck 1857-1925

Honours the man who pioneered Ontario's hydro-electric power system. (In front of his former residence in London.)

British Garrisons in London

For many years, London was a garrison town and British troops took an active part in the life of the municipality. (Victoria Park, London.)

Rt. Rev. Isaac Hellmuth 1817-1901

Elected second Bishop of Huron in 1871, Hellmuth was primarily responsible for the founding of the University of Western Ontario, and served as that institution's first chancellor. (Administration Building, University of Western Ontario.)

St. Paul's Cathedral 1846

The present cathedral serves a congregation that was originally established in the 1820s. It is the second building on the site. (Grounds of the Cathedral, Richmond Street and Queen's Avenue, London.)

Paul Peel 1860-1892

This prominent early Canadian painter, well known for his studies of the human figure and for landscape, is well represented in the major Canadian art galleries. (Dundas Street at Carling Ave., opposite the Court House, London.)

Eldon House

Commemorates London's oldest existing house, built in 1834 by a retired British naval officer, Captain John Harris. (At main entrance to Eldon House, Ridout Street North, London.)

The Wilberforce Settlement 1830

Commemorates one of the earliest Negro colonies in the province. It was established principally by fugitive slaves from Cincinnati, assisted by Quakers in Oberlin, Ohio. (Lucan, about 16 miles north of London on Highway 4.)

The Founding of Lucan

Commemorates the establishment in the 1850s of this village which, in 1830-35, had been the site of the Negro Wilberforce Colony. (The Community Centre, Lucan.)

The Tolpuddle Martyrs

Tells the story of the persecution of a group of nineteenth century agricultural labourers who attempted to establish a union in England. They were transported to Australia and after their return, several settled in Upper Canada. (Siloam Cemetery, 5th Concession Road, London Township.)

Sir George W. Ross 1841-1914

Summarizes the life and career of Ontario's fifth prime minister. (Nairn.)

St. Mary's Church

The county's oldest remaining church, it was built about 1843 principally through the efforts of the local Church of England settlers, most of whom were retired naval and military veterans. (On grounds of St. Mary's Church, Napier.)

The Founding of Newbury

Describes the founding of this community from 1854 to its incorporation as a village in 1872. (Public Library Grounds, Hagerty Road, Newbury.)

The Founding of Parkhill

Describes the founding and development of this community in the 1860s as a result of the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway which ran from Guelph to Sarnia. (In front of the Municipal Offices, Parkhill.)

Founding of Strathroy

In 1832 John Stuart Buchanan, son of the British Consul at New York City, settled on the site of the present community. The mills which he built in the vicinity by 1836, formed the nucleus of a settlement which became the town of Strathroy. (In front of Town Hall, Strathroy.)

The Honourable Edward Blake 1833-1912

Commemorates the second prime minister of Ontario, who later held cabinet posts in the Dominion government and served for several years as leader of the federal Liberal party. He was a distinguished lawyer, an authority on the constitution, and a gifted speaker. (On grounds of Strathroy Town Hall.)

General Sir Arthur William Currie 1875-1933

One of this country's most distinguished soldiers, he commanded the Canadian Corps in Europe during the First World War. (Strathroy District Collegiate Institute, Strathroy.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Wolseley Barracks

This building, typical of military architecture of its period, was built in 1886 to provide quarters for the recently authorized "D" Company, Infantry School Corps, an early step in the development of the Permanent Forces of Canada. Located at Wolseley Barracks, Royal Canadian Regiment Headquarters, London.

Sir Adam Beck, K.B.

The man who was instrumental in the development and public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario. Located at City Hall, London.

Sir Charles Edward Saunders

Distinguished experimental agriculturist. His development of Marquis Wheat added untold wealth to his native land. Located at City Hall, London.

Middlesex Court House

Erected in 1830, this building was modelled after Malahide Castle, near Dublin, Ireland, the ancestral home of Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement. Located in London.

Archibald Byron Macallum

Biologist, chemist, teacher, first chairman of the National Research Council, 1916-20. Located at the Court House Building, London.

Sir Arthur William Currie

Was Commander of the Canadian Corps in France 1917-19, and Principal of McGill University 1920-33. Located at the Court House Building, London.

Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.

Industrialist and promoter of scientific agriculture. While



Middlesex Court House, London

Muskoka District

Minister of Agriculture for Canada (1885-1892) he established the first Dominion Experimental Farm. Located at the Court House Building, London.

The Honourable Edward Blake.

Jurist, legislator, and orator. Premier of Ontario 1871-2. Located at the Court House Building, London.

Sir George William Ross

Was an educator, orator, statesman and Premier of Ontario 1899-1905. Located at the Court House Building, London.

Adam Shortt, C.M.G.

Economist, educator, historian, professor of political science at Queen's University, 1891-1908. He became Civil Service Commissioner, 1908-18 and was co-editor of "Canada and its Provinces". Located in the Court House Building, London.

William Saunders

On this site was the home of William Saunders, 1836-1914, scientific agriculturist and Director of the Federal Experimental Farms Branch 1886-1911. President of the Royal Society of Canada, 1906. Located in Campbell Memorial Park, London.

Peter McArthur

Journalist, poet, essayist and author of "In Pastures Green", and other works. Located in roadside park on Highway 2 east of intersection with Highway 80, west of London.

Battle Hill (Battle of the Longwoods)

Here was fought the Battle of the Longwoods, March 4th, 1814. A cairn and plaque mark the site of this important battle of the War of 1812. Located on Highway 2 near Wardville, west of London.

Museums

Woodwinds Historical Museum, Gravenhurst.

Located two miles off Highway 69 between Gravenhurst and Bala, this museum now comprises three buildings. One log building displays pioneer furniture and furnishings which belonged to early settlers in the area, while a former log church and a new modern building exhibit items and collections relating to agriculture, hunting, trapping, logging and steam-boating in the region. Open: June 1 to Oct. 15. During June, Sept. and Oct., weekends only, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. July and Aug., daily, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Segwun Steamboat Museum, Gravenhurst.

The "Segwun", a steamship that used to ply the waters of the Muskoka lakes in former days is currently undergoing restoration at its dock site in Muskoka Bay at Gravenhurst. The ship may be seen from the dock area with the restoration in progress. It is expected to be completed later in 1975.

Muskoka Pioneer Village, Huntsville.

A new museum building and seven pioneer homes are located in Huntsville Park adjacent to the High School. The displays contained in these structures portray the history of Huntsville and the Muskoka area.

Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 16 to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Port Carling Pioneer Museum, Port Carling.

Situated on the island opposite the bridge between the two sets of locks, this museum contains artifacts and displays pertaining to early history of the Port Carling and Muskoka District.

Open: mid-June to Thanksgiving. June 15 to 30 and Sept. 1 to 15, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. During July and August, Mon. to Sat., 11 a.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Sept. 15 to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 2-5 p.m.

Explorers of Muskoka and Haliburton.

Commemorates the individuals who explored the area between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River from 1819 to 1837. (Baysville.)

Founding of Bala 1868

Describes the establishment of this community, now one of Muskoka's foremost summer resorts. (Bala Falls Park, near the Moon River.)

The Precambrian Shield

Describes a rock formation which is among the oldest of the earth's crust and occupies about two-thirds of the surface area of Ontario. (Bala, near junction of Highways 69 and 660.)

The Peterson Road

This "colonization road" was one of a system built by the government to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield to settlement. (Muskoka Falls Community Church, Muskoka Falls.)

Provincial Plaques

Founding of Baysville

Commemorates this popular resort for vacationers and sportsmen which originally grew around a sawmill built by William H. Brown. Brown was granted land in this vicinity in 1871 and sub-divided his property in 1873-1875. Much of Baysville is located on his grant. (Baysville.)



The Madill Church, near Huntsville

**Dr. Henry Norman Bethune
1890-1939**

Honours this internationally-famed humanitarian, surgeon and revolutionary who was born in Gravenhurst. (At his birthplace 235 John Street, Gravenhurst).

**Steamboating in Muskoka
1866-1959**

Steam navigation began on the Muskoka Lakes in 1866 and contributed to the early development of the region as a lumbering and resort centre. (Sagamo Park, Gravenhurst.)

Port Carling 1869

Commemorates the founding of this pioneer Muskoka settlement. (Port Carling locks.)

Muskoka Road 1858

Commemorates the "Colonization Road" which ran from the site of Washago to the site of Bracebridge. This route first opened up the Muskoka area to settlement. (Kahshe Park, on Highway 11 about five miles north of Washago.)

The Madill Church

This log church is one of the few remaining examples of its type in Ontario. While its date of erection, 1872-73 is comparatively recent, it was contemporary with the pioneering era in that region. (Madill Church, about 4 miles south of Huntsville off Highway 11.)

Niagara Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

**Old Fort Erie,
Niagara Parkway,
Fort Erie.**

An extensive collection of military equipment is housed in this reconstructed fort, one of a series of military posts which have stood in this vicinity. The earliest was one built by the British in 1764. The museum is located on the Niagara Parkway close to the bridge connecting the communities of Fort Erie and Buffalo. Open from May 12 to Oct. 13, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Stone Shop Museum,
271 Main St. W. (Hwy 8),
Grimsby.**

Constructed about 1800 by Alan Nixon, formerly an ensign in Butler's Rangers, this attractive old stone building contains displays relating to the history of the area, along with memorabilia of the War of 1812. Open: May 10 to Oct. 13, daily, 1-5 p.m.

**Ball's Falls Conservation Area,
Jordan.**

A museum complex centered on the pioneer settlement of Glen Elgin which prospered here until the mid 1800s. The complex includes a picturesque 165-year-old mill, two pioneer log cabins furnished in the period of the late 1700s and early 1800s, a restored apple drying shed, a lime kiln, a blacksmith's shop, and other evidence of several early industrial activities of the pioneer Niagara community. This complex is situated close to attractive waterfalls in the Conservation Area which is located one mile south of Highway 8, at Jordan.

Open: May 15 to Oct. 11, weekdays and holidays only, 12 noon to 6 p.m.

**Jordan Historical Museum of
The Twenty,
Main Street, Jordan.**

Located 3 miles off the Queen Elizabeth Highway in the village of Jordan, this museum comprises three buildings; the Vintage House, a Stone School, and the Jacob Fry House (1815). The exhibits include pioneer farm implements, weapons, kitchenware and furniture. Of special significance is the rare giant fruit-press, which stands adjacent to the Vintage House.

Open: mid-May to last Sunday in Oct., daily, 12 noon-6 p.m.

**Hydro Hall of Memory,
Niagara Parkway,
north of Niagara Falls.**

This display is located in the Sir Adam Beck generating station located on the Niagara Parkway 6 miles north of Niagara Falls and traces the history of the development and use of hydro-electric power in Ontario. Open all year, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sun., noon to 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

**Louis Tussaud's Wax Museum,
4915 Clifton Hill,
Niagara Falls.**

This well-known wax museum, the only "Tussaud" exhibit in Canada is located in the Sheraton Foxhead Inn. Life-size representation of the world's most famous and infamous people are on display. Open: all year. May to Oct., daily, 9 a.m. to midnight; Nov. to April, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat., 9 a.m. to midnight, Sun., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed Christmas Day.

**Lundy's Lane Historical Museum,
5810 Ferry Street,
Niagara Falls.**

This collection includes Indian and military artifacts and pioneer utensils, tools and instruments. Open: May 1 to Nov. 30, daily, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Groups by appointment from Sept. 30 to Nov. 30).

**Niagara Falls Museum,
5651 River Road,
Niagara Falls.**

Located near the Rainbow Bridge this large museum contains four



Old Fort Erie

floors of art, history and natural science displays, including the Daredevil Hall of Fame.
Open: all year. Dec. to March, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., weekends 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; April and May, daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; June to Sept. daily, 9 a.m. to midnight; Oct. and Nov., daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

**Oak Hall
Portage Road,
Niagara Falls.**

Oak Hall was the estate of the late influential mining magnate, Sir Harry Oakes.
Open: mid-June to Labour Day, daily, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Potvin Museum,
Skylon Tower,
Niagara Falls.**

Among the exhibits in this internationally known collection of wood carvings are 22 scenes carved by hand with a pocket knife.
Open all year. May 29 to Oct. 15, daily, 9 a.m.-12 midnight. Oct. 16 to May 28, weekends only: Sat., 12 noon to 10 p.m., Sun., 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

**Ripley Museum,
4960 Clifton Hill, Niagara Falls.
Niagara Falls.**

This museum displays many of the odd and unusual events in history, as collected by Robert L. Ripley.
Open all year. From May to October, daily, 9 a.m. to midnight. From Nov. to April, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m. to midnight; Sun., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Closed Christmas Day only.

**Willoughby Township Historical
Museum,
9935 Niagara Parkway,
Niagara Falls.**

This museum is located on the Niagara Parkway at Weaver Road south of Niagara Falls in a former rural school building. The displays in this museum illustrate the life

and times of the early settlers in the area.

Open: May 18 to Thanksgiving, weekends, noon to 5 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, noon to 5 p.m.

**Fort George,
Niagara-on-the-Lake.**

A reconstructed late eighteenth century British military post, it is located on the Niagara Parkway near the mouth of the Niagara River. The original complex was the principal British military establishment on this frontier and saw much action during the War of 1812.

Open all year: from mid-May to Labour Day, daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. From Labour Day to Oct. 31, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From Nov. 1 to mid-May, by appointment only, weekdays, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Niagara Historical Museum,
Castlereagh Street,
Niagara-on-the-Lake.**

This collection of memorabilia relating to the exciting history of the Niagara area, is housed in the province's oldest museum building.

Open daily from mid-May to Labour Day, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. During the rest of the year, weekends and Wed. only, 1-5 p.m.

**McFarland House,
Niagara Parkway,
Niagara-on-the-Lake.**

This fine old brick house, built in 1800, is furnished in the style of 1800-1845. Open Victoria Day to Labour Day, Wed. through Sun., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed Monday and Tuesday, except statutory holidays. From Labour Day to Sept. 29, weekends only, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Navy Hall,
Niagara-on-the-Lake.**

Located near Fort George, this building was one of several which originally occupied the site. Built as winter quarters for the Provincial Marine late in the eighteenth century, the remaining building was used as headquarters by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe. Closed to public for restoration.

**The Niagara Apothecary,
5 Queen St., at King,
Niagara-on-the-Lake.**

At the Sign of the Golden Mortar one can see an authentic restoration of a pharmacy that opened in 1866. The site which has survived with few changes still has its walnut and butternut fixtures, its original glass and ceramic apothecary ware, and faithful replicas of its crystal gasoliers. The Niagara Apothecary is owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Open from May 10 to Sept. 7, daily, 12 noon to 6:30 p.m.

**Mackenzie House,
Queenston.
Niagara-on-the-Lake.**

Located near the intersection of Highway 8A and the Niagara Parkway, this was once the home of William Lyon Mackenzie, the place where he first published the outspoken paper "The Colonial Advocate" in 1824. The house has been restored and contains displays relating to the history of the area.

Open: July 1 to Labour Day, weekends only 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

**Fort Erie Historical Museum,
402 Ridge Street,
Ridgeway.**

Built in 1874 as the Town Hall for Bertie Township, this museum now houses displays of pioneer tools, household articles and other items reminiscent of early days in

a rural community.
Open from June 30 to Labour Day, daily, 1-5 p.m.

**Mountain Mills Museum,
De Cew Road,
St. Catharines.**

This fine old mill situated at De Cew Falls, is water powered, and contains rollers and millstones for grinding flour and feed.

Open: May 17 to Labour Day, Tues. to Fri., 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; weekends, 12 noon-5 p.m.; closed Mon., except when a public holiday, then closed Tues. From Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 12 noon-5 p.m.

**St. Catharines Historical Museum,
343 Merritt St.,
St. Catharines.**

This museum is housed in a former public building erected in 1879 of locally-quarried red sandstone. Displays depict the pioneer, military, agricultural and commercial history of the community. A marine display illustrates the progress of the four Welland Canals and includes a working model of a wooden lock of the first Welland Canal (1829). An interesting collection of fire-fighting equipment is centered around an 1873 horse-drawn steam pumper engine. Facilities include a local interest library and reading room, microfilm reader and audio visual presentations.
Open all year, daily, 2-5 p.m. Closed Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

**St. Catharines and District
Arts Council,
109 St. Paul Crescent,
St. Catharines.**

Housed in Rodman Hall, a Tudor Revival Manor House, built in 1853 by Rodman Merritt, son of William Hamilton Merritt, this gallery features touring contemporary art exhibitions, a permanent collection, lectures, concerts,

film programmes, and a children's theatre programme.
Open all year: Tues. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekends, 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

Capture of the "Somers" and "Ohio" 1814

Describes the capture of two armed United States schooners lying off American-held Fort Erie. The British force which successfully accomplished this feat had embarked earlier in small boats from a site near the present plaque. (Crystal Beach, near the municipal offices.)

The Beaverdams Church 1832

Commemorates one of the oldest remaining Methodist chapels in the province. The first minister to preach here was the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. (Beaverdams.)

Mackenzie's Crossing Place

Marks the site where William Lyon Mackenzie fled across the Niagara River to safety in the

United States after his defeat at Montgomery's Tavern in December, 1837. (Corner of Niagara Parks Blvd. and Thompson Road near Fort Erie.)

First Town Meeting 1790

Commemorates the earliest known town meeting in this province. These meetings, although severely limited in jurisdiction, were the first step toward our present system of elective and responsible municipal government. (Municipal Park, Grimsby.)

Colonel Robert Nelles 1761-1842

Commemorates a Loyalist who was one of Grimsby's first settlers, and who became one of Lincoln County's outstanding soldiers and legislators. This plaque also marks "The Manor," completed in 1798, one of the province's few remaining eighteenth century buildings. (Grounds of "The Manor" Grimsby.)

St. Andrew's Anglican Church

Marks one of the province's most attractive early nineteenth century churches and tells the story of its

congregation dating back to the founding of Grimsby. (Grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby.)

First Mennonite Settlement

The first group of Mennonites known to have settled within the present Province of Ontario took up land in 1786 some twenty miles west of Niagara. By the turn of the century, a further group of about twenty-five families were persuaded to join their brethren, and settled in the vicinity of the present communities of Vineland and Jordan. Here the first Mennonite church congregation in Canada was organized in 1801. (Near the Jacob Fry House of the Museum of the Twenty, Jordan.)

Fort Chippawa

This plaque stands on the site of a fortification built in 1791 to protect the southern terminus of the Niagara Portage Road. Consisting of a large blockhouse and stockade, it was enlarged in 1814-15, but was later abandoned. (North bank of the Chippawa River, former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

The Founding of Chippawa

This community, now part of the City of Niagara Falls, was originally established in the early 1790s as the southern terminus of the portage road from Queenston. (Cumington Square, former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

Raid on Fort Schlosser 1813

At daybreak on July 5, 1813, a British and Canadian force crossed the Niagara River from Chippawa and successfully attacked the American depot on the opposite shore. This probing raid led to a series of similar incursions into American territory all along the American frontier. (King's Bridge Park, former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

The Destruction of the "Caroline" 1837

Commemorates the daring exploit of Captain Andrew Drew, R.N., and a group of volunteers who, during the Rebellion of 1837-38, captured and destroyed an American-owned vessel the "Caroline", which had been supplying William Lyon Mackenzie's rebel forces on Navy island. This action almost precipitated war between Britain and the United States. (Niagara Parks Boulevard, 1½ miles south of Chippawa.)

Church of the Holy Trinity

Traces the history of this attractively designed Anglican Church and its predecessor which was burned by supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie in 1839. (Former village of Chippawa, Niagara Falls.)

Father Louis Hennepin

This Recollet priest accompanied La Salle on the first voyage of the "Griffon", and later published a valuable account of his travels. The latter included the first recorded description of Niagara Falls. (Adjacent to the Falls.)

Church of St. John the Evangelist 1825

This simple Gothic Revival building was constructed largely through the efforts of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada 1818-1828. St. John's is one of the oldest remaining Anglican churches in the province. (Grounds of St. John's Church, Portage Road at Stamford Green, Niagara Falls.)

Sir Casimir S. Gzowski 1813-1898

Commemorates this outstanding 19th century construction engineer. He was a founder of the Canadian Society of Civil Engi-



Nelles Manor, Grimsby

neers, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and the Administrator of Ontario 1896-97. (On the grounds of the Niagara Parks Commission's Administration Building, Niagara Falls.)

"Stamford Park"

Commemorates the country estate of one of the province's early lieutenant-governors, Sir Peregrine Maitland. Here he chose to spend much of his time during his ten-year period of office. (Highway 8, Mountain Road intersection, Niagara Falls.)

St. Andrew's

One of Ontario's finest examples of ecclesiastical Greek Revival architecture, its interior is virtually unaltered and contains the original high pulpit and box pews. (Simcoe Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Negro Burial Ground 1830

Marks the site of the Baptist church and burial ground of a once numerous Negro community at Niagara. (Mississauga Road, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Court-House and Gaol 1817-1866

Marks the site of the old Niagara court house and gaol built in 1817 and the scene of Robert Gourlay's trial and the slave riot of 1837. (Corner of Rye and Cottage Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

William Kirby's Home

In this house, built in 1818, the distinguished Canadian historian and novelist lived from 1857 until 1906. (Front Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Capture of Fort Niagara 1813

Marks the site from which British Forces embarked on the night of December 9, 1813 to capture Fort Niagara. (On the River Road about two miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The Field House

Built about 1800 by Gilbert Field, an early Loyalist settler in Niagara, it is one of the province's oldest remaining brick dwellings. This structure is owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. (The Niagara Parkway, between Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenston.)

First Newspaper 1793

Commemorates the publishing of the province's first newspaper "The Upper Canada Gazette," as well as another pioneer journal, "The Gleaner." (King Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The Canada Constellation 1799-1800

This was Upper Canada's earliest independent newspaper, and was published by two brothers, Silvester and Gideon Tiffany, who had emigrated from the United States. (Niagara Museum Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Memorial Hall 1906

Commemorates the first building in Ontario to be constructed solely for use as an historical museum. This plaque also commemorates Janet Carnochan, the noted historian of the Niagara peninsula. (Niagara Museum Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler 1725-96

Born in Connecticut, this well-known Loyalist soldier and pioneer settler in the Niagara area obtained a large tract of land in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y. He was commissioned in the Indian Department and served with distinction in the Seven Years War. Forfeiting his estates at the outbreak of the American Revolution, he raised a Loyalist corps, "Butler's Rangers" which was the scourge of the rebel-held territory in New York State. The unit was

disbanded in 1784, and led by their former commander, many settled in the Niagara Peninsula. (At Butler's Burying Ground, Niagara.)

McFarland House 1800

A very fine Georgian brick residence built by a United Empire Loyalist and used as a hospital by both British and American forces during the War of 1812. It is now operated as a museum by the Niagara Parks Commission. (About three miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake on the River Road to Queenston.)

Joseph-Geneviève, Comte de Puisaye

A French Royalist émigré, he established a settlement a short distance north of York (Toronto) and in 1799 purchased and lived on the property adjacent to the site of this plaque. (East side of the Niagara Parkway about 4 miles south of Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The First Provincial Parliament 1792

Commemorates the opening and subsequent sessions of the province's first parliament in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), then the capital of Upper Canada. (In front of the Town Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The Law Society of Upper Canada 1797.

This regulatory body, established to exercise control over the legal profession, was founded at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) then the provincial seat of government. (Southwest corner of Queen and Gate Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Niagara Agricultural Society

Commemorates the founding, by 1792, of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, the first organization in the province devoted to the improvement of agriculture. (Simcoe Park, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)



McFarland House,
Niagara-on-the-Lake

St. Mark's Church

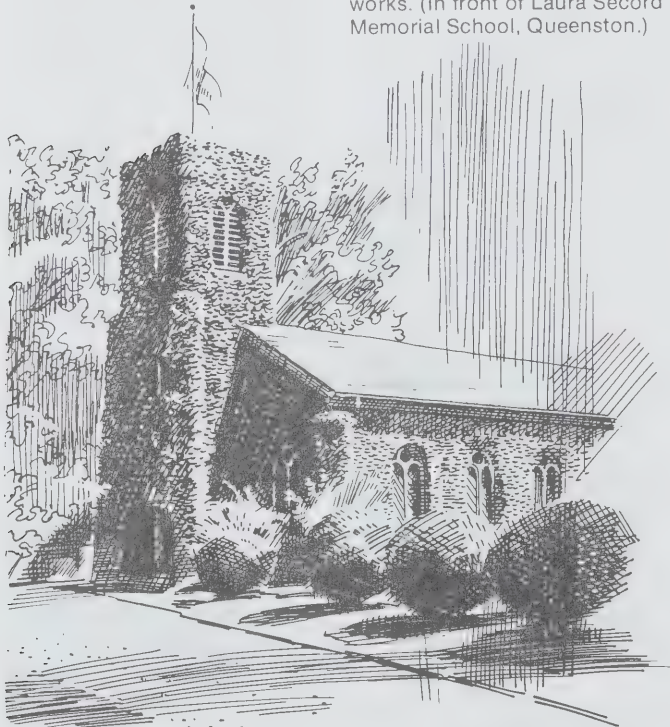
This historic Anglican church, built between 1804-1809 was used by the British as a hospital and by the Americans as a barracks during the War of 1812. (Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Town of Niagara

Commemorates the first capital of this province. (Corner of King and Picton Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Founding of Port Colborne

The site of this community was chosen in 1831 as the southern terminus of the Welland Canal, and streets were laid out by the Company in 1834. It later developed as a wheat-shipping point, railway junction and industrial centre. (City Hall, Port Colborne.)



Founding of Port Robinson

This community was originally the southern terminus of the old Welland Canal and during the mid-nineteenth century had a colourful history. (The public park, Port Robinson.)

**Major John Richardson
1796-1852**

One of Upper Canada's pioneer historians and authors, Richardson was born in Queenston. As a professional soldier he served in Canada, the West Indies and Spain. He published two newspapers in Upper Canada, and wrote many informative historical accounts and successful poems and novels. His epic poem "Tecumseh" and historical novel "Wacousta" together with his "War of 1812" are his best known works. (In front of Laura Secord Memorial School, Queenston.)

Queenston Baptist Church

Designed in the Gothic Revival style, this church was built 1842-45. In 1972 the building became the Queenston Library and Community Centre. (Queenston St., Queenston.)

The Colonial Advocate

Commemorates the founding in 1824 of this influential journal by William Lyon Mackenzie. (Mackenzie House, Queenston.)

Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe 1763-1851

Honours the soldier who, following the death of Isaac Brock, took over the command of the British and Canadian forces and won the Battle of Queenston Heights on October 13, 1812. (Beside Brock Monument, Queenston Heights.)

Laura Ingersoll Secord 1775-1868

Honours one of Canada's best-known heroines, whose courageous act during the War of 1812 has become legendary. (At the "Laura Secord Homestead", Partition and Queen Streets, Queenston.)

"Willowbank"

This fine example of Classic Revival architecture was constructed in 1833-35 for Alexander Hamilton, a prominent Niagara citizen. (On the grounds of "Willowbank", corner of Queen Street and Dee Road, Queenston.)

The Founding of Queenston

Commemorates the founding of one of the province's very early communities. Here lived such well-known figures as Laura Secord and William Lyon Mackenzie. (Grounds of Queenston Community Association Building, Dumfries and Queen Sts., Queenston.)

The Niagara Escarpment

Describes the well-known geological formation of which Queenston Heights forms a part. (Adjacent to the road leading from Highway 8A to the Brock Monument.)

**The First Welland Canal
1824-1833**

Describes the building of this very important connecting link between Lakes Ontario and Erie. It ran originally from Port Dalhousie to Port Robinson, and was completed to Port Colborne in 1833. (Centennial Gardens Park, St. Catharines.)

**The Mack Centre of Nursing
Education**

Dr. Theophilus Mack, understanding the need for trained nurses, introduced the Florence Nightingale nursing system into Canada. In 1874 he established the St. Catharines Training School and Nurses' Home, later renamed in his honour. (In front of the Leonard Nurses' Home, St. Catharines General Hospital, Queenston St., St. Catharines.)

Brock University

The founding of the Niagara area's first university is described on this plaque. (De Cew Campus, Brock University, St. Catharines.)

William H. Merritt 1793-1862

One of the first settlers on the site of St. Catharines. Merritt was a pioneer in the field of transportation and was primarily responsible for the construction of the first Welland Canal, 1824-29. (Memorial Park, St. Catharines.)

Rev. Anthony Burns 1834-1862

Commemorates the life of a former Negro slave who escaped to Boston. His subsequent arrest caused serious riots in that city. Ransomed shortly after his return

St. Mark's Church,
Niagara-on-the-Lake

to the South, he eventually became a Baptist minister and settled in St. Catharines. (At the entrance to Victoria Lawn Cemetery, St. Catharines.)

Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher, V.C. 1894-1915

Describes the courageous actions of this First World War hero, who won the Victoria Cross in April, 1915, during the second Battle of Ypres. (Memorial Park, St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines.)

The Royal Canadian Henley Regatta

This plaque commemorates the history of rowing and the establishment of the Canadian Henley, first held at Toronto in 1880. The site was moved in successive years, but since 1903 a section of the Old Welland Canal has been used. (Entrance to Henley Regatta Course Grandstand, Main Street, St. Catharines.)

The Burning of St. Davids 1814

Commemorates a tragic incident during the War of 1812 when an invading force of American soldiers razed St. Davids. Their commanding officer was later dismissed from the United States Army because of this action. (In front of St. Davids Public School.)

Christian Warner 1754-1833

A Loyalist from Albany County, N.Y., Warner served in Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution. He settled near St. Davids and became a leader of one of the earliest Methodist "Classes" in the province. (Warner Burying Ground near St. Davids.)

First Cotton Factory

Describes the opening, in the 1840's, of the first cotton factory, which burgeoned into an important provincial industry. (Jaycee's Centennial Park, Albert Street, Thorold.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

George Herbert Locke

Educator and author. Chief Librarian of Toronto Public Library, 1908-37. Located at the Municipal Building, Beamsville.

Frenchman's Creek

On November 28, 1812, British troops of the 41st Regiment prevented American forces from destroying the bridge at Frenchman's Creek and cutting communications between Fort Erie and Chippawa. Located on the Niagara Parkway between Chippawa and Fort Erie.

Engagement of the Forty

Here, at the Forty Mile Creek, on June 8th, 1813, American Forces, retreating after the Battle of Stoney Creek, were bombarded by a British flotilla under Sir James Lucas Yeo. Located in Waterworks Park, Grimsby.

Capture of the "Ohio" and "Somers"

On the night of August 12, 1814, Captain Alexander Dobbs, R.N., embarked with 70 seamen and marines in six bateaux, boarded and captured the "Ohio" and "Somers"; a third vessel, "Porcupine," escaped. Located at Old Fort Erie, Fort Erie.

Fort Erie

These restored walls and ramparts, built in 1805-1808, formed part of the third Fort Erie. It was dismantled in May, 1813, but rebuilt in January, 1814. On July 3rd, 1814, it surrendered to invaders who made it the strong point of an entrenched camp. Plaque located at the entrance to Old Fort Erie.

Butler's Rangers 1777-1784

A memorial to the loyalty and valiant service of the officers and soldiers of Butler's Corps of Rangers. After striving dauntlessly for seven years to maintain the unity of the Empire and sacrificing all their worldly possessions, they came as exiles into a wilderness to find new homes in this peninsula and to lay the foundation of a new province under the British Flag. Located near Butler's Burying Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Fort George

Constructed by order of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, 1796-99, Fort George served as the headquarters for Major-General Brock in 1812. The present works are a reconstruction done in 1937-40, and represent the Fort as it was in 1799-1813. Only the magazine of the original fort remains. Located on the grounds of Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The Battle of Fort George

On May 25, 1813, the American Fleet and the Batteries at Fort Niagara across the river began a devastating two-day bombardment of Fort George. On the 27th, a large American force was landed, and after a brief engagement Brigadier-General John Vincent made an orderly withdrawal towards Burlington. Located at Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Action at Butler's Farm

On July 8th, 1813, an outpost of the invading force, encamped near Fort George, was defeated by a band of Six Nations and Western Indians, led by Chiefs John Norton and Blackbird and interpreters Michel Brisebois, Louis Langlade and Barnet Lyons. Located at Butler's Burying Ground, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Treaties of Niagara

Commemorating the treaties concluded with the Chippewa and Mississauga Indians by Colonel Guy Johnson, May 9th, 1781, and Lieutenant Colonel John Butler, May 22nd, 1784. By them a great tract of fertile land, extending westward from Niagara River to the mouth of Catfish Creek on Lake Erie, was purchased for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and expatriated Indians of the Six Nations. Located at the Niagara Historical Museum, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Point Mississauga Lighthouse

The first on the Great Lakes, built of stone in 1804, by John Symington, under Orders from Lieutenant-Governor Peter Hunter. Demolished in 1814 to make room for this Fort, its materials with debris from the ruined town of Niagara were incorporated in the tower. Located, Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

William Kirby

Journalist, poet, novelist, historian. Author of "The Golden Dog" (Le Chien D'Or), and other works. Located at the entrance to the Town Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Fort Mississauga

Built in 1814, for the defence of this frontier and the security of the Niagara River. It was occupied as a military post until 1845. Located at Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Niagara Portage Road

This plaque commemorates the opening of the important by-pass route around the falls in 1788. Located on Portage Road, in Niagara Falls.

Battle of Lundy's Lane

This was the site of the bloodiest battle of the War of 1812. On the afternoon of July 25, 1814, Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond with about 2,800 men engaged the invading American Army which had recently been victorious at Chippawa. The armies were evenly matched, and the six-hour battle lasted until darkness and heavy losses put an end to the fighting. Located in Drummond Hill Cemetery, Lundy's Lane Niagara Falls.

Navy Island Shipyard

At the Shipyard of Navy Island, the sloops "Charlotte" and "Huron," and the schooners "Boston," "Gladwin" and "Victory," were built in the years 1763-64. These were the first vessels that navigated the Upper Lakes under the British flag. Located near Chippawa. (Niagara Falls).

Battle of Chippawa

Here on July 5, 1814, Major General Riall commanding detachments of the 8th and 100th regiments, the Royal Scots, the Lincoln militia and Indians attacked an invading American force under Brigadier-General Winfield Scott. Superior American Musketry and Artillery forced the retirement of the British to Fort George. Located on the Niagara Parkway, Chippawa. (Niagara Falls).

Vrooman's Battery

The Battery consisted of one 24-pounder cannon mounted within a crescent-shaped earthwork, and was engaged in the Battle of Queenston Heights on October 13th, 1812. Located on Niagara Boulevard, Queenston.

Brock's Monument

Monument and tomb of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock who fell in the Battle of Queenston

Heights, October 13, 1812. Inside the monument are plaques commemorating Sir Isaac Brock and his aide-de-camp, Lt. Col. John McDonnell.

Fort Drummond

This double fortification was built by military labour for the defence of this frontier in May and June, 1814, and named in honour of Sir Gordon Drummond. Located near the General Brock Monument, Queenston Heights.

The Battle of Queenston Heights

This plaque commemorates the Battle of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812, in which Major General Isaac Brock was killed and Major General Van Rensselaer's American forces were defeated by Major General Sheaffe and his force of British regulars, militia and Indians. Located on Queenston Heights.

Ridgeway Battlefield

In memory of the officers and men of the Queen's Own Rifles, 13th Hamilton Battalion, Caledonia and York Rifle Companies of Haldimand, who fought here in defence of their country against Fenian Raiders on June 2nd, 1866. Located south of Garrison Road, Ridgeway.

**William Hamilton Merritt
1793-1862**

A pioneer merchant and industrialist, Merritt was primarily responsible for the construction of the first Welland Canal 1824-29. Active in provincial politics from 1832 to 1862. Located at Lock No. 3, Welland Canal, St. Catharines.

Battle of Beaver Dams

After the Battle of Stoney Creek in 1813, the Americans sent a force under Lieut. Col. Charles G. Boerstler to dislodge and destroy the troublesome British fighting scouts in the area. Here, after a short skirmish fought by Caught-

nawagas and Mohawks in the defence of Canada, Boerstler surrendered to Lieut. James Fitzgibbon of the British Army on June 24, 1813. Located in Thorold.

Ernest Alexander Cruikshank

Historian, soldier, magistrate; warden of Welland County, 1886. First Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Located at the Court House Building, Welland.

Battle of Cooks Mills

On October 19, 1814, British forces under Lieutenant General Gordon Drummond engaged American forces under Major General George Izard at Cooks Mills. The American forces were forced to withdraw thus averting a planned assault on Fort Niagara. Located on the main road between Welland and Chippawa at Cooks Mills.

The Old Welland Canal

On November 30th, 1824, the first sod of the old Welland Canal was cut by George Keefer, President of the Welland Canal Company, in the presence of William Hamilton Merritt, chief promoter of the enterprise which connected Lake Erie and Ontario for ship navigation. Located near the Bridge at Allanburg on Highway 20 between Welland and Niagara Falls.

Museums

Algonquin Park Museum.

This museum is located in the Park and may be reached from Highway 16, which passes through the Park's southern portion. The building contains displays relating to the fish, wildlife and geology of Algonquin Park. An audio-visual programme which introduces the Park's natural history, human history and resource management is shown continuously in the Museum Theatre.

Open: May 1 to mid-June, weekends only 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Mid-June to July and Sept. 5 to mid-Oct., daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 4 daily, 9.30 a.m.-8 p.m.

Algonquin Pioneer Logging Exhibit, Algonquin park.

Located in the Park and accessible from Highway 60, this exhibit illustrates the story of early logging in the area, and contains interesting displays relating to this vital pioneer industry.

Open: May 1 to mid-June, weekends only, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; mid-June to July 1 and Sept. 5 to mid-Oct., daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 4, daily, 9.30 a.m.-8 p.m.

Northern Ontario Trapper's Museum, Marten River.

This museum is located on Highway 11 between North Bay and Temagami a few miles north of the Marten River Provincial Park. Interesting displays tell the story of trapping in the early days to present and features a good exhibit of natural history specimens. An audio-visual programme illustrates methods, equipment and management of trapping employed in Northern Ontario at present. Open from May 15 to Oct. 15, daily, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. From June 21 to Sept. 15, evening hours extended to 9 p.m.

Museums and Galleries

Presqu'île Provincial Park Museum, R.R. #5, Brighton.

This museum is located in a former lighthouse keeper's residence on the shore of Lake Ontario and displays illustrate early settlement, animals and birds peculiar to the region.

Open to the public from May 18 to Labour Day, daily, 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Cobourg Art Gallery 18 Chapel Street, Cobourg.

Open all year. From Sept. to June, Tues. to Fri., 2-5 p.m.; Wed, Thur., and Fri. evenings, 7-9 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays. During July and August, Thur. to Sun., 1-5 p.m., Fri. evenings, 7-9 p.m. Closed Mon. to Wed.

Barnum House Museum, Grafton.

This fine old house, built before 1820 in the Neo-Classic style, is furnished to represent the home of a mid-nineteenth century country gentleman and is located on Highway 2 about ½ mile west of Grafton.

Open: May 5 to Oct. 14, Sundays and holidays, 2-5 p.m. During July and Aug., open daily, 2-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

Victoria Hall 1860

A fine example of early Victorian architecture completed in 1860. (In front of the Town Hall, Cobourg.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Mattawa Portage

Main canoe route to the Great Lakes, Plains, Rockies and beyond, used by Indians, and by explorers, traders, and missionaries, French and English. Located in Memorial Park, Mattawa.

La Vase Portages

To mark the three portages which connected Trout Lake and the lower La Vase River, and formed part of the great canoe route from Montreal to the West. It was traversed by many of Canada's most famous explorers, missionaries and fur traders. (Highway 17, 2½ miles east of North Bay.)

The Ontario Northland Railway

This pioneer northern railway was begun in 1902 at North Bay and in 1932 reached James Bay. Along its route many new communities and mines were established, and it was primarily responsible for the rapid development of northeastern Ontario. (In front of Tourist Information Centre, Regina and Main Streets, North Bay.)

***The Founding of Sturgeon Falls**

Commemorates the establishment and growth of this community during the 1880's and 1890's. (Champlain Lookout, Front St., Sturgeon Falls.)

***The Reverend Charles Alfred Marie Paradis 1848-1926**

Commemorates the missionary and colonization work of this pioneer priest of the Lake Timiskaming area. In addition he was a writer, artist and prospector and encouraged the settlement of the Verner region. (St. John the Baptist Church, Main Street, Verner.)

The Brent Crater

This large circular depression is thought to have been created as the result of the high speed impact of a giant meteorite that occurred about 450 million years ago. (At the site in Algonquin Park, about 4 miles northeast of the village of Brent.)

Sturgeon River House, Sturgeon Falls.

This museum is located on the Sturgeon River on the site of an original Hudson's Bay post. The museum displays depict the story of the fur trade, and the development of the area. The site may be reached by proceeding one mile west of Sturgeon Falls on Highway 17 to the intersection of a County road, then south on the County road for 3 miles to the shores of the Sturgeon River and the museum.

Open: June 15 to Sept. 10, Mon. through Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun. 11:30 a.m.-7 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

***Canoe Route to the West**

La Route vers l'Ouest en Canoe

This plaque, with English and French texts, commemorates the famous trans-Canada canoe route. Erected at the junction of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, it notes some of the well known historic figures who passed this way. (Legion Park, Mattawa.)

Mattawa House 1837

Commemorates the former Hudson's Bay trading post, which stood at this junction of historic canoe routes, and formed the nucleus of the community of Mattawa. (Hudson Bay Point, Mattawa.)

Jean Nicolet

Honours one of the earliest French explorers in Canada. For at least eight years commencing in 1620, he lived with the native tribes in the Lake Nipissing area. He is generally credited with the discovery of Lake Michigan in 1634. (Lee Park, North Bay.)

Victoria College

This was the original home of the college which is now federated with the University of Toronto. The building was commenced in 1832 and the college's first president was the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. (In front of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg.)

William Weller 1788-1863

Honours the province's leading stage coach proprietor (circa 1830-56). He was famous for his record-breaking drive from Toronto to Montreal in 1840 to convey Governor General Charles Poulett Thomson to the latter town. (North end of Victoria Park, Cobourg.)

Cobourg and Peterborough Railway 1852-1898

One of the lines built during the great period of railway construction in the 1850s. Like many others of its time, it was a financial failure and left the town heavily in debt. (University Avenue, Cobourg.)

Honourable James Cockburn 1819-1883

A father of Confederation, Cockburn was one of the representatives from Canada West at the 1864 Quebec Conference. He later became the first Speaker of the

new House of Commons at Ottawa. (Hon. James Cockburn Centennial Gardens, Cobourg.)

Marie Dressler 1868-1934

Commemorates this internationally famous actress who was born in Cobourg. (St. Peter's Anglican Church, 240 College St., Cobourg.)

Harwood

Describes the founding of this community which developed in the 1850s primarily as a result of the arrival of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway in 1854. (The Community Hall, Harwood, about 14 miles north of Cobourg.)

Loss of the "Speedy"

Commemorates the tragic sinking of the schooner "Speedy" which foundered off Presqu'ile Point, Lake Ontario in October, 1804. On board were some of Upper Canada's leading citizens on their way to attend a murder trial at the "capital" of the Newcastle District which was then situated at Presqu'ile Point. (Grounds of Museum in Presqu'ile Provincial Park.)

Joseph Medicott Scriven 1819-1886

Commemorates the author of the poem "Pray Without Ceasing" which was later set to music and

became the internationally-known hymn "What a Friend We Have in Jesus". (At the Pengeley Burying Ground some 2½ miles east of Bailieboro.)

Founders of Campbellford

Describes the founding of this settlement and the persons responsible for its development. (Campbellford.)

J.D. Kelly 1862-1958

Commemorates this gifted painter and illustrator who is best known for his meticulously researched portrayals of events in Canadian history. (Percy Township Centennial Park, Warkworth.)

Gore's Landing

Describes the founding of this community in the 1840s, and commemorates some of its famous residents. (Opposite the Anglican church rectory, Gore's Landing.)

The Wicklow Church 1824

Commemorates the oldest surviving Baptist chapel in Ontario. (Wicklow.)

Barnum House 1817

One of the finest remaining examples of a frame domestic Georgian structure in Ontario, it was built by Col. Eliakim Barnum who had emigrated from Vermont in 1808. (Grafton.)

Founding of Port Hope

This town derives its origin from a group of settlers brought to the area in 1793. Its name was adopted in 1818 despite local pressure to call it "Toronto". (On the grounds of the Port Hope Town Hall.)

Bluestone House 1834

This fine old home, built by John David Smith, a prosperous Port Hope merchant, is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. (Dorset Street, Port Hope.)

St. Mark's Church 1822

Commemorates this attractive pioneer church, which was originally consecrated to St. John the Evangelist. Here, on July 26, 1959, H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Prince Philip attended morning service. (St. Mark's Church, King Street, Port Hope.)

National Historic and Sites

Victoria Hall

This building, designed by the architect Kivas Tully, is representative of the finer public buildings of mid-nineteenth century Canada and is one of the most impressive town halls in Ontario. Located at Town Hall, Cobourg.



The Barnum House, Grafton

Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

The Long Island Mill (Watson's Mill), Manotick.

This is a water-powered flour and grist mill which began operations in 1860. The mill is currently under restoration and some areas may be closed to the public. Open: June through Sept., Weekdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; weekends, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bytown Museum, Lock 3, Rideau Canal, Ottawa.

This old stone building, constructed by Lieutenant-Colonel John By as a commissariat store, office and treasury during the building of the Rideau Canal, now houses a collection of artifacts relating to Colonel By, the canal and the history of Ottawa and vicinity. Open: May to October, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Wednesdays, 12 noon-5 p.m. Other times by appointment (June to Oct. only).

Boy Scouts of Canada Historical Museum, 1345 Baseline Road, Ottawa.

This museum is devoted to relating a portion of the life story of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the movement, and to the history of Scouting in Canada. Open all year, weekdays 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sat. by appointment. Closed Sundays and Holidays.

Laurier House, 335 Laurier Ave. East, Ottawa.

This fine old residence, built in 1878, was the residence of two Canadian Prime Ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King. Also houses the study of Lester B. Pearson, containing fur-

niture and memorabilia from his Rockcliffe Park home. The house is furnished in period style. Open all year. July and August: Tues. through Sat., 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun., 2 p.m.-9 p.m. Sept. to June: Tues. through Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

National Museum of Natural Sciences, Metcalf and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

This museum is located in the east wing of the Victoria Memorial Museum Building. Open all year. From May 1 to Labour Day, daily 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the remainder of the year, Tue. to Sun., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. evenings to 10 p.m. Closed Mondays and Christmas Day.

National Museum of Man, Metcalf and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

Located in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building, this museum features new displays that involve and intrigue visitors with artifacts and data of the cultural and historical heritage of Canada's varied population. Special Exhibition: July 1 to Aug. 31, 1975: "The Athapaskans: Strangers of the North". Open all year. From May 1 to Labour Day, daily 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. For the remainder of the year, Tue. to Sun., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. evenings to 10 p.m. Closed Mondays and Christmas Day.

National Museum of Science and Technology, 1867 St. Laurent Blvd., (at Russell Road), Ottawa.

Participation and test of skills is part of the learning experience at this museum which exhibits Canada's role in Science and Tech-

nology with locomotives and trains, vintage automobiles, carriages and sleighs, aircraft, agricultural implements, a physics hall, communications, marine transport, timepieces, meteorology and astronomy. A new observatory, opened mid-January 1975, has a 15-inch refracting telescope. Evening programmes are Tue. through Friday, at dusk, and may be booked in advance by contacting the observatory at the above address. Open all year, daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. From mid-Sept. to mid-May, closed Mondays.

The National Aeronautical Collection, Rockcliffe Airfield, Ottawa.

This outstanding collection of aircraft is part of the National Museum of Science and Technology. There are 92 aircraft in the collection illustrating world development of the flying machine with particular emphasis on Canadian achievements. Open all year, daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. From Sept. 9 to May 19, closed Mondays.

Canadian War Museum, 330-350 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Historical specimens dating back to the Franco-Indian wars are displayed with related maps, photographs, flags and models. Items of special interest include a Louisbourg mortar, Lord Dorchester's coach, a Sopwith Camel and a Messerschmitt, as well as weapons of every description. The Medals Room contains one of the finest medal collections in the world. Open all year. May 15 to Sept. 15: Mon. through Sat., 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun., 12 noon-9 p.m. Rest of the year: Tues. through Sat., 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 12 noon-5 p.m.; closed Mondays.

The National Gallery of Canada, Elgin Street, (between Slater and Albert Sts.), Ottawa.

Located across from the National Arts Centre, the gallery maintains extensive collections of Canadian, European and Contemporary art. Scheduled exhibitions for 1975: May 24 to July 6: "Donald Judd"; July 18 to Aug. 17: "Cavalry at Oka"; Nov. 21 to Jan. 13: "Some Canadian Women Artists". Open: Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Tues. and Thur. evenings to 10 p.m.; Sun. and holidays, 2-5 p.m. (Closed Mondays from Labour Day to May. Closed Christmas Day.)

National Ski Museum, 457A Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Exhibits in this museum portray the history and development of skiing, with emphasis on the sport in Canada. Open all year, Saturdays only, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

***Brig.-Gen. Ernest Alexander Cruikshank 1853-1939**

Honours a noted local historian and soldier who served as the first Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. (Grounds of the Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa).

***Carleton University**

Commemorates the establishment of one of Canada's major universities in 1942. (On campus between the library and Access Road.)

***Major Edward J. G. Holland, V.C.
1878-1948.**

Honours an early winner of the Victoria Cross who was awarded this coveted medal for his heroic actions during the South African War. (Royal Canadian Legion, 110 Argyle St., Ottawa.)

***The Founding of Ottawa/La
Fondation d'Ottawa**

This marker, in English and French, describes the founding of Canada's capital by Lieut.-Col. John By, R.E., in whose honour it was originally named "Bytown". (Grounds of the Centennial Centre, Confederation Square, Ottawa.)

***University of Ottawa/Université
d'Ottawa**

Commemorates the founding of Canada's oldest bilingual university. (University Administration Building, Ottawa.)

***The Nile Voyageurs 1884-85/
Les Voyageurs du Nil 1884-85**

In 1884 a British expeditionary force, commanded by Viscount Wolseley, was sent up the Nile River to rescue Major-General Charles Gordon who was besieged in Khartoum. Wolseley, familiar with the talents of Canadian rivermen, requested the recruitment of a group of voyageurs to take the expedition's boats through the dangerous cataracts of the Nile. (Kitchissippi Lookout, Island Park Drive, Ottawa.)

***Commissariat Building 1827/
Édifice de l'Intendance 1827**

The oldest existing stone building in Ottawa. It was used as a storehouse, office and treasury during the construction of the Rideau Canal by Lt.-Col. John By, R.E. (Bytown Museum beside the locks at foot of Rideau Canal.)

St. John's Anglican Church 1823

Commemorates the founding of a pioneer congregation and the first church to be commenced in what is now the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. (St. John's Church, Richmond.)

**Richmond Military Settlement
1818**

Commemorates the establishment of a settlement at the site of Richmond village and in its vicinity. Many of these settlers were discharged veterans of the 99th Regiment. The project was supervised by the Quartermaster General's Department and formed part of a series of military settlements in the Rideau area. (Agricultural Fair Grounds, Richmond.)

The Long Island Mill

Marks this fine old stone structure which began operation in 1860, and its builders, Moss Kent Dickinson and Joseph Merrill Currier. (Manotick.)

**The Honourable Hamnet Pinhey
1784-1857**

A "King's Messenger" and blockade runner during the Napoleonic Wars, Pinhey was allowed 1,000 acres of land in March Township for his services. Here he established his estate "Horaceville". Some of its structures, erected in the 1820s and 1830s, still remain in existence either as a whole or in the form of substantial ruins. Later he became prominent in community affairs and served in several public offices. ("Horaceville", near South March.)

Christ Church 1838

This handsome stone church, built in the style of the early Gothic Revival, served the area's earliest Anglican settlers. (On the grounds of the church, Third Line, Huntley Twp. about 3 miles from Carp.)

**National Historic Sites
and Cairns**

**Sir William E. Logan, K.T., LL.D.,
FRS.**

The Father of Canadian Geology—Founder and first Director of the Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1869. Located at Department of Mines & Energy, Ottawa.

Douglas Brymner

To commemorate the public services of Douglas Brymner, first Dominion Archivist who contributed in large measure to the establishment of the Public Archives of Canada. Located in Dominion Archives, Ottawa.

Sir Sandford Fleming

Pioneer in world communication. Designer of the first Canadian postage stamp, 1851, and promoter of the System of Standard Time. Located at Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.

Duncan Campbell Scott

Writer, poet and civil servant. President of the Royal Society of Canada 1921-22, and also President of the Canadian Authors Association 1931-33. Located in the Edwards Buildings, 108 Lisgar St. Ottawa.

**Laurier House—Home of Two
Prime Ministers of Canada**

Erected in 1878, this house was purchased in 1897 by the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who occupied it until his death in 1919. Later it was bequeathed by Lady Laurier to the Right Honourable William Lyon MacKenzie King, whose residence it was from 1923-1950. He in turn bequeathed it to the Nation. Located at corner of Laurier & Chapel Streets, Ottawa.

The Rideau Canal

This tablet commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the construction of the



Laurier House, Ottawa

Oxford County

Rideau Canal in September, 1826, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel John By, R.E. Located on Bridge near the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Meeting of Parliament in National Museum

After the burning of the Parliament Buildings on February 3rd 1916, the House of Commons and the Senate met here until the new Parliament Buildings were completed in 1920. Located at the National Museum, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

Earnscliffe

This was the home of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Canada. This house was built in 1855-57. Sir John lived here until his death on June 6, 1891. Located on Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Samuel de Champlain

King's geographer, navigator, explorer, founder of the City of Quebec, and Governor of New France. Located at Nepean Point, Ottawa.

Duke of Richmond

In memory of the service, devotion and death of Charles Lennox, Fourth Duke of Richmond, soldier and Governor-in-Chief of Canada. Located on Richmond Road, North Richmond.

Museums and Galleries

Norwich and District Museum, Stover Street, Norwich.

This museum is located in the former "Friends Meeting" building, on Stover Street at the north end of the village of Norwich. The museum features the trek the Quakers or "Friends" made from Dutchess County, New York and Pennsylvania, and depicts pioneer life and Quaker culture in the district.

Open: May 1 to Thanksgiving, Wed. and weekends only, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Also open on public holidays. Other times by appointment.

South Norwich Historical Museum, Otterville.

This museum is located in the new municipal building in the Village of Otterville and its collection includes household and agricultural items reminiscent of early days. Open all year, Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Tillsonburg and District Historical Museum, Tillsonburg.

Housed in a converted armoury, this museum is located in Memorial Park, beside Lake Lisgar. Displays include prints and artifacts relating to local history of the area.

Open daily from May to October, 2-5 p.m. (School groups by appointment any time during the year.)

The Oxford Museum, City Square, Woodstock

Situated in the historic City Hall, built 1851-52, this museum is housed in one of Ontario's most attractive old municipal buildings which some years ago was designated a national historic site. The large collection illustrates the story of the settlement and development of Oxford County and its wildlife.

Open all year. Sept. to June: Tues., Thurs., Fri. and Sat., 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; July and August: Tues. to Fri., 10 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-5 p.m. (Open any day by appointment for group tours.)

Woodstock Art Gallery (Woodstock Public Library), 445 Hunter Street, Woodstock.

Situated one block north of Dundas Street (Hwy. 2), this gallery features a permanent Canadian collection as well as changing exhibits throughout the year.

Open all year. Mon. to Fri., noon to 8 p.m. Tue. evenings to 9 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Provincial Plaques

The Big Cheese 1866

Marks the nearby site of the early factory which manufactured in 1866 the giant cheese which was shipped to England to advertise the famous cheese industry of Oxford County. (South of Ingersoll on Highway 19.)

Founders of Ingersoll

Commemorates Major Thomas Ingersoll and his son Charles who were responsible for the first major settlement of the Townships of West, North, and East Oxford, and founded the community of Ingersoll. (Beside Thomas Street Bridge, Ingersoll)

Ingersoll Town Hall 1856

Commemorates this pioneer municipal building which was completed in 1856 in the popular Italianate style. Its commodious auditorium was used for public meetings by many of the prominent figures of the day. (On the wall of the Ingersoll Town Hall.)

Rev. Newton Wolverton 1846-1932

An educationist and Baptist minister, Wolverton established at Woodstock College, where he was the principal, Canada's first manual training department. (In front of College Avenue Secondary School, Woodstock.)

Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. 1792-1878

Commemorates the doughty naval officer who helped to found Woodstock, and who during the Rebellion of 1837-38 led the raiders who destroyed the American steamer "Caroline" which had been supplying William Lyon Mackenzie's forces on Navy Island in the Niagara River. (Grounds of his former residence on Rathbourne Street, Woodstock.)

St. Paul's Church 1834

This church is associated with the very early days of Woodstock and was financed through the efforts of Admiral Henry Vansittart and built under the direction of Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. (Woodstock.)

Woodstock College

Commemorates the famous co-educational institution sponsored by the Baptists which was opened in 1860. At one time it was expected to attain full university status, but became purely a boys' preparatory school in 1890 and was closed in 1926. (At the site of the former college, Wilson and College Streets, Woodstock.)

Thomas 'Carbide' Willson 1860-1915

Commemorates this early electrical engineer who discovered the first commercial process for the production of calcium carbide, a chemical compound used in the manufacture of acetylene gas. (210 Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock.)

"The Old Stage Road"

This pioneer highway, opened in the closing decade of the eighteenth century, was for many years the preferred road to the Detroit River settlements. (Central School Grounds, East Oxford Township.)

Wolverton Hall

Marks this fine old brick house, built about 1854-55 by Enos Wolverton, the founder of Wolverton village. (Wolverton Hall, Wolverton.)

Henry John Cody 1868-1951

This distinguished Canadian churchman and educationist was born at Embro. For his outstanding contributions in the fields of education and religion he was made a C.M.G. by King George VI. (Embro.)

George Tillson 1782-1864

Commemorates the founding of Tillsonburg and its founder. This community, known originally as Dereham Forge, grew around the sawmill and foundry that Tillson established. (In front of Town Hall, Tillsonburg.)

Colonel Thomas Horner 1767-1834

Honours the pioneer settler of Blenheim Township who took up land there in 1795, and built the first sawmill and first grist-mill in what is now Oxford County. A justice of the peace and registrar for Oxford and Middlesex, he was the first member of the legislative assembly to be elected for Oxford. (Princeton Cemetery, Princeton.)

The Norwich Quaker Settlement

The story of one of Upper Canada's most successful Quaker settlements which was established in Norwich Township in 1811. (At the Quaker Pioneer Cemetery, Norwich.)

Harold Adams Innis 1894-1952

Commemorates one of Canada's outstanding economic historians at his birthplace, Innisfree Farm. (Innisfree Farm, 2 miles west of Otterville.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Old Town Hall

Constructed in 1851-52, this building housed the local government and also served at various times as lecture hall, opera house, and assize court. The design is a particularly fine example of colonial adaptation from British models of the period. Located at Old Town Hall, Woodstock.

First Cheese Factory

The first cheese factory in Canada was established in the county of Oxford in 1864. The Canadian Dairymen's Association was founded at Ingersoll in 1867. Located at Post Office, Ingersoll.

Sir Francis Hincks

Francis Hincks was born in Ireland in 1803. He came to the Canadas in 1830 and in 1841 was elected as Member for Oxford. He joined the Reformers in the struggle for Responsible Government. As Finance Minister in the Macdonald government he framed the Bank Act of 1871.

Parry Sound District

Museums

Magnetawan Historical Museum, Hwy 520 at the Magnetawan Lock, Village of Magnetawan.

This cement structure was built in 1925 to house the machinery and turbine that supplied the first electricity for the Village of Magnetawan. The plant and turbine have been restored and a series of showcases display artifacts of the area. A log cabin has been moved to the site and is being furnished as a pioneer home with furniture and artifacts made in the 1880's by Charles Younger and donated to the museum by his great granddaughter. Open from the last weekend in June to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tours by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

Magnetawan Lock

This lock, completed in 1886, was built so that considerable boat traffic on the Magnetawan River could overcome the rapids at Magnetawan village and serve the additional ten miles of river leading to Ahmic Harbour. (Near the lock, Magnetawan.)

The Sinking of the "Waubuno" 1879

Tells the story of this well-known marine disaster. The "Waubuno" was a side-wheeler of some 200 tons which ran a passenger and freight service between Collingwood and Parry Sound. It was lost with all hands in November, 1879, during a violent storm. (Market Square Park, Parry Sound.)

Founding of Parry Sound

Commemorates the founding of this community by the Beatty family. (In front of the Municipal Building, Parry Sound.)

Magnetawan River Steam Navigation

The first steamboat on the Magnetawan River was built in 1879. The steamer service operated until about 1934, and provided the only efficient means of transportation for passengers and freight between the railhead at Burks Falls and the scattered settlements along the river. (Burks Falls.)

The Rosseau-Nipissing Road

This "colonization road" was constructed between 1866 and 1873. It opened up the Parry Sound district to settlement and greatly assisted the region's important lumbering operations. (Plaques mark this road at three locations: at the Rosseau Community Hall, Hwy 52 and Victoria St., Rosseau; at the Village of Magnetawan; and near the Municipal Building, Village of Nipissing.)

Lake Nipissing

Outlines the geological history of this lake, which began about 9,000 B.C. when the glacial ice started its retreat from that area for the last time. (Callander Look-out, near North Bay.)

Canoe Route to the West

This plaque marks a link in the historic canoe route from Montreal to the West. This route ascended the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended the swift French River to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes. Most of the famous explorers, missionaries and fur traders of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries passed this way. (Southern approach of bridge crossing the French River on Highway 69.)

Museums and Galleries

County of Peel Museum and Art Gallery, 7 Wellington St. East, Brampton.

This museum depicts the development of agriculture, transportation and community life in the 19th century. The gallery has a continuing programme of changing art shows.

Open daily all year, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Lewis Bradley Pioneer Museum, Meadow Wood and Orr Roads, Mississauga.

Located in Meadow Wood Park near Lake Ontario, this museum can be reached from Highway 2 south on Meadow Wood Road or Clarkson Road. The house and park property were once owned by the Bradley family, among Toronto Township's earliest settlers, who took out land patents in 1810. This house was built about 1830 and removed from its original site, a short distance away, for preservation.

Open from mid-April to mid-December, Sat. through Wed., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Thur. and Fridays.

Provincial Plaques

The Government Inn 1798-1861

Marks the general area where this publicly-owned inn or "post-house" originally stood. Here the local Indians gathered to trade, and in 1805 and 1818 signed treaties which ceded their lands to the Crown. (In Memorial Park, Port Credit.)

Sir William Pearce Howland 1811-1907

Canada's only American-born Father of Confederation. (Confederation Square, Toronto Township Offices, Cooksville.)

The Hon. Thomas Laird Kennedy 1878-1959

After serving with distinction in the First World War, Kennedy was elected to the provincial parliament in 1919 as a Conservative member for Peel. He served as Minister of Agriculture 1930-34 and 1943-52. He was also Prime Minister of Ontario 1948-1949. (At Dixie Public School, 1120 Flagship Drive, Mississauga.)

Credit Indian Village 1826

This village was built by the government for a group of Christianized Mississauga Indians. Pressure from local white settlement and a decline in the Indian population led to the abandonment of the village in 1847. (On the grounds of the Mississauga Golf Club, Town of Mississauga.)

Canada's First Aerodrome

Relates the story of the establishment of the first formal airfield and flying school in Canada. (Lakeshore Blvd., W., ½ mile west of Dixie Road.)

The Founding of Bolton

Describes the establishment of this community in the 1820s and its development until its first incorporation in 1872 (Old section of Highway 50, Queen Street North, Bolton.)

The Founding of Brampton

Commemorates the founding and early development of this community. It was named after Brampton, England. (Pioneer Cemetery, 345 Main St. N., Brampton.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Sir William James Gage

Publisher and philanthropist, he gave leadership in Canada in the crusade against tuberculosis. Located in Gage Park, Brampton.

Museums and Galleries

St. Mary's District Museum, 177 Church St. South, St. Mary's.

A large old stone house, this museum is situated in Cadzow Park, overlooking the picturesque town of St. Mary's. The collection includes displays which depict the early settlement and pioneer life of the community.

Open: May 1 to Oct. 31. Tues. through Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays and Sundays. Other times by appointment.

Minnie Thomson Memorial Museum, 186 Vivian St., Stratford.

This collection is composed of household effects, antique automobiles, farm machinery and tractors, both gas and steam. Two outstanding items include an operating steam calliope built in 1897 and an operating narrow gauge (36 inch) steam locomotive and coach on a half mile of track. Open: May 1 to November 1, daily, 1 p.m.-6 p.m. Other times by appointment.

The Brocksden School Museum, Stratford.

This country schoolhouse, erected in 1853, is being restored gradually. Its construction, once common to the district, is basically a beam framework with brick fill and covered with board and batten. Inside one can see exhibits depicting school days and the home life of rural children during the past century. To reach the museum, turn right at the north end of Romeo St. and proceed east about 2½ miles along the paved road. Open: July 1 to Oct. 1, Sundays and holidays, 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

Fryfogel Inn 1844 and Canada Company Museum, near Stratford.

Located 8½ miles east of Stratford on Hwy 7 and 8 between Shakespeare and New Hamburg, this handsome stagecoach inn was built by Perth County's first settler, Sebastian Fryfogel. It flourished until the Grand Trunk Railway passed through its fields in 1856. Today the Inn is operated as a museum by the Perth County Historical Foundation. Five rooms of exhibits reflect local, Huron Tract and Canada Company history. It is the last remaining Canada Company Inn on the old Huron Road. Hostess in period costume. Open June 1 to Sept. 30, Tue. to Sun., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

The Gallery/Stratford, 54 Romeo Street, Stratford.

International exhibitions from June to Sept. During the winter season, exhibits change monthly; gallery also has art classes, lectures, films and workshops. Open all year. From May through Sept., Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sun., noon to 6 p.m. Winter hours: Tue., Fri. and Sun., 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Mitchell

Traces the origin and development of this community from the laying out of a town plot by the Canada Company in 1836 to its incorporation as a Village in 1857. (Centennial Park, corner of Huron and Blanchard Sts., Mitchell.)

Timothy Eaton 1834-1907

Commemorates this outstanding pioneer retail merchant who opened his first store in 1856 in the community of Kirkton. (Roadside Park beside Highway 23, ¼ mile north of Kirkton.)

Fryfogel's Inn

Built by Sebastian Fryfogel, said to be the first settler in Perth County, the former inn is one of the few remaining examples in that area of Upper Canadian Neo-Classic architecture. (Near Shakespeare.)

Founding of St. Mary's

Commemorates the founding of this community in the 1840s and its incorporation as a town in 1864. (Town Hall, St. Mary's.)

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen 1874-1960

Honours the statesman who served twice as Canada's prime minister. (Anderson, near St. Mary's.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Horatio Walker

"Painter of the French-Canadian Rural Life and Scene." Located in the Public Library, Listowel.

Museums

Trent River Museum, R.R. #2, Havelock.

This museum complex of fourteen buildings is located on Highway 30 about 3 miles south of Havelock. The displays illustrate farm and home life of the pioneer settlers of the Trent River region. Open: May 24 weekend to Thanksgiving, daily, 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Other times by appointment.

Christ Church 1853-54, Lakefield.

Located on the main street in the village of Lakefield, this restored historic Anglican church is one of the oldest churches in the area. Open during July and August. Tue. to Fri., 1 to 5 p.m. Sat. and Sun., 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Peterborough Centennial Museum, Hunter St. East, Peterborough.

A modern building with three large galleries, on Armour Hill near the famous Lift Lock. The history of the area is told by Indian artifacts including a Point Peninsula Culture burial, pioneer and nineteenth century tools, household goods and furniture, clothing from 1818 to 1930, including rare pioneer homespun, dolls and toys, photographs, paintings, sculpture, minerals, fossils and an animated model of the Trent Severn Waterway, as well as military artifacts associated with the area. Researchers may study the extensive archives by appointment. Adult and student group tours arranged also by appointment. Open all year Oct. to May; Tues. to Sun., 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m. June to Sept.; Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays and statutory holidays.

Century Village

Hwy 7, east of Peterborough.

This pioneer village complex and the Lang Grist Mill Museum are situated on the Indian River, 6 miles east of Peterborough on Highway 7, and 3 miles south on the Keene Road. The village is composed of 14 restored buildings including a store, shingle mill, blacksmith shop, church, school, homes, barns, etc., from the pioneer era to 1899. An Inn of the 1840s and a cider barn are now being restored. Open: May 19 to Thanksgiving. During July and August: Mon. to Sat.: 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 2 p.m.-6 p.m. Other times: Wed., Sat. and holiday Mondays: 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 2 p.m.-6 p.m. Other times by appointment. Special demonstrations, events and displays occur on Sundays.

Lang Mill Museum.

This old mill is located on the Keene Road 6 miles east of Peterborough and about 3 miles south of Highway 7 in the hamlet of Lang on the Indian River and is being restored as a flour and grist-mill of the 19th century. Open: May 17 to June 30 and Sept. 3 to Oct. 13, weekends only, 2-5 p.m. (guided tours by appointment during the week). During July and August, open daily, 2-5 p.m.

Hope Sawmill c.1836

One mile north of the Village of Lang, situated on the east bank of the Indian River, this is one of the last operating water-powered sawmills in the region. Open: May 17 to June 30 and Sept. 3 to Oct. 13, weekends only, 2-5 p.m. (guided tours by appointment during the week). During July and August, open daily, 2-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Susanna Moodie 1803-1885.

A member of the talented literary family, the Stricklands, she came to Upper Canada in 1832 and settled near Lakefield in 1834. She was the author of "Roughing It in the Bush" in addition to many novels and poems. (Memorial Park, Lakefield.)

Catharine Parr Traill 1802-1899

Commemorates this talented author who was a pioneer settler of the Otonabee region. ("Westove", Lakefield.)

Col. Samuel Strickland 1804-1867

Brother of Susanna Moodie and Catharine Parr Traill, Strickland settled in Douro Township in 1830. He was the author of "Twenty-seven Years in Canada West". (Christ Church, Lakefield.)

The Lang Mill

Marks one of the largest flour mills in the region during the 1850s. In 1965 the mill was purchased by the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority. (Lang Mill, Village of Lang.)

Trent University

Describes the founding of this university, which became a degree-granting institution in 1963. (At the driveway entrance to the Bata Library Building, Trent University, Peterborough.)

The Hutchison House 1837

This handsome stone house was owned and occupied by Dr. John Hutchison, Peterborough's first resident physician and one of the settlement's most prominent citizens. It was bequeathed to the Peterborough Historical Society in 1969. (The Hutchison House, 270 Brock Street, Peterborough.)

The "Grover-Nicholls" House

An outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture that is rare in Ontario, this house was begun about 1847. Early Masonic Lodge meetings were held here and it was acquired by the Masons in 1950. (415 Rubidge Street, Peterborough.)

Scott's Mills 1820

Commemorates the mills built by Adam Scott, the first settler on the site of Peterborough. (Water Street, Peterborough.)

Court-House and Jail

These impressive structures were built 1838-40 following the establishment of the District of Colborne. (In front of the court-house, Peterborough.)

The Robinson Settlement 1825

Describes the government-supported settlement of Irish emigrants in the Peterborough region which was superintended by the Hon. Peter Robinson. (Victoria Park, Peterborough.)

St. John's Church 1834

Commemorates Peterborough County's oldest church built 1834-36, whose congregation was formed in 1826 shortly after the founding of the community. (Grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, Peterborough.)

The Serpent Mounds

These pre-historic burial mounds are the only ones of their type known to exist in Canada, and it has been estimated that they were constructed about the second century A.D. (Serpent Mounds Provincial Park, near Peterborough.)

Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1917

Commemorates the world-renowned inventor of Standard Time who was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1845. He was knighted in 1897. (Fleming Park, Aylmer and Brock Sts., Peterborough.)

Thomas and Frances Stewart

Honours Thomas Stewart, an early and prominent local settler whose public services greatly aided the development of this community, and Frances, his wife, whose published correspondence

provides an invaluable record of pioneer life in the Peterborough area. (On the grounds of Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School, Peterborough.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Red Fife Wheat

Red Fife Wheat was discovered in 1842 by David Fife in an experimental plot on his farm here. It is a parent of the famous Marquis wheat. Located on Highway 7 east of Peterborough.



Masonic Hall (Grover-Nicholls House), Peterborough

Prescott County

Provincial Plaques

*Hawkesbury Mills

Describes in English and French the founding of the town of Hawkesbury, which originated from the early mills built in the area. (Confederation Park, Hawkesbury.)

*St. Andrew's Church 1832 L'Église "St. Andrew's" 1832

Commemorates the founding of this early Ottawa Valley Presbyterian congregation and the building of the existing church in 1832. (On the grounds of St. Andrew's United Church, L'Orignal.)

*District Court-House and Gaol 1825

Palais de Justice et Prison 1825
This plaque, worded in French and English, commemorates the province's oldest remaining courthouse. Built in the Loyalist Neo-Classical style, the central portion was completed by September 1825. (County Court-House, L'Orignal.)

***The Seigneurie of L'Orignal
La Seigneurie de L'Orignal**
Commemorates the establishment of the first seigneurie in what is now Ontario. First granted in 1674, it was over one hundred years before significant development took place in the area. (Centennial Park, L'Orignal.)

Prince Edward County

Museums

Amelliasburgh Museum.

This museum is located in a former church, built in 1868 of locally quarried limestone, in the hamlet of Amelliasburgh, on County Road #19, some six miles east of Hwy. 33, or four miles west of Hwy. 14. Interesting displays of pioneer articles and Indian artifacts are in the Museum proper. A Log Cabin has been reconstructed on the property and is furnished as a pioneer cabin. Two barns have been constructed and contain many displays of agricultural tools and implements; also a Blacksmith's Shop is located on the grounds. Open: May 18 to Oct. 13, weekends, 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, weekdays also, 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a statutory holiday.

Prince Edward County Museum, Church and Union Streets, Picton.

Located in the historic church of St. Mary Magdalene, this museum houses displays related to the history and development of Prince Edward County. Open all year, Tue. to Sun., 11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Mariners' Memorial Lighthouse Park Museum, South Bay.

As a centennial project, South Marysburgh Township erected the light from the False Duck Island Lighthouse built in 1828-29 on a new limestone tower at South Bay as a memorial to the sailors of Prince Edward County. The park is located about 10 miles south of Picton on County Road 9 at the junction of County Road 13. On display in the park is a collection of marine artifacts salvaged from local waters, depicting aspects of

marine history during sail and steam on Quinte waters. Open all year.

North Marysburgh Museum, Waupoos.

Located 5 miles east of the Glenora Ferry and 10 miles from Picton, this collection of historical artifacts and illustrative material is preserved in the "Rose House". The displays are devoted to telling the story of the settlement and development of Marysburgh. Open weekends only, 1 to 6 p.m. from May 18 to June 30 (guided tours by appointment during the week). From July 1 to Labour Day, open daily, 1 to 6 p.m.

Wellington Community Museum, Main Street, Wellington.

This museum is housed in a building that was originally a Meeting House of the Society of Friends. Displays depict the history of Wellington and surrounding community. Open: May 24 weekend to Labour Day, weekends only, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., until July 1. Then daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.



District Court House and Gaol, L'Orignal

Provincial Plaques

Letitia Youmans 1827-1896

Commemorates one of the founders and the first president of Ontario's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. (Glenwood Cemetery, Picton.)

The "Conference Church"

Marks the site of important Methodist Conferences, one of which resulted in separation of the Canadian and U.S. churches, while another dealt with the foundation of what was to become Victoria University. (Picton United Church, Chapel and May Street, Picton.)

The White Chapel 1809

Also known as the "Old" or "Conger" Chapel. This is Prince Edward County's oldest religious edifice and has been maintained continuously as a place of worship for a longer period than any other church of Methodist origin in the province. Its interior arrangement and furnishings have been preserved much as they were in the early nineteenth century. (Highway 41, three miles north of Picton.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1832

This fine old structure was built in the Greek Revival style and opened in 1834. John A. Macdonald, later Canada's first Prime Minister, practised law in its courtroom. (On the Courthouse grounds, Picton.)

Sir Rodmond P. Roblin 1853-1937

Born in Sophiasburgh Township, Rodmond Palen Roblin, a descendant of United Empire Loyalists who had settled in the region shortly after the American Revolution, moved to Fort Garry (Winnipeg) in 1877. He served as premier of Manitoba 1900-1915. (Former Roblin homestead, lot 17 Con. 2, Sophiasburgh, about 12 miles north of Picton.)

The Rev. William Macaulay 1794-1874

This pioneer Anglican priest owned 400 acres of land in the vicinity of Hallowell Bay. On this property he developed a settlement which he named Picton. In 1837 it was incorporated with the adjacent community of Hallowell to form the nucleus of the present town of Picton. From his own funds he built the first St. Mary Magdalene's Church in 1825. (On the grounds of St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton.)

West Lake Boarding School

This brick structure, a fine example of "Loyalist Neo-Classical" architecture, was built before 1839, and was the first Quaker seminary in Canada. (On the north side of Highway 33 about 4 miles west of Picton.)

Founding of Hallowell

Commemorates the establishment of this community in the early 1800s which amalgamated with the adjacent village of "Picton" in 1837 to form the Town of Picton. (Coronation Park, Hill Street, Picton.)

John A. Macdonald in Hallowell

Tells the story of his residence in Hallowell (now part of Picton) where he gained his first experience in the field of public administration. (Post Office building, Picton.)

Marysburgh Settlement 1784

Marysburgh Township was surveyed in 1784 and by October of that year a group of disbanded German mercenaries, under Baron

von Reitzenstein had begun clearing land. This was one of the earliest German-speaking settlements in the province. (Marysburgh Museum, near Waupoos.)

The Kenté (Quinte) Mission 1668

Relates the story of the establishment of a Sulpician mission among the Cayuga Indians at their village on the Bay of Quinte. (Village park, Consecon, Highway 33.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

William Canniff

Physician and author, historian of Early Upper Canada. Located at Canniffon-Corbyville School, Canniffon.

Carrying Place

Here, September 23rd 1767 (?) Sir John Johnson concluded a treaty with the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians. Located at the intersection of Trenton and Carrying Place Road, Carrying Place, Ontario.



District Court House and Gaol, Picton

Museums

Quetico Provincial Park Museum.

This museum located in the Dawson Trail Camp grounds (Highway 11) 30 miles east of Atikokan, is devoted to displays of the Park's human and natural history. Flora and fauna are illustrated primarily by panel illustrations. Open: July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Atikokan Centennial Museum, Civic Square, Atikokan.

Situated in the downtown civic centre, this museum features exhibits that illustrate the development of this area, one of Canada's leading producers of iron ore. On the grounds there is a completely restored logging engine and train, as well as several other large items from the past. Inside there are frequently changing historical and art displays on loan from other institutions in the province.

Open: Sept. to June, Mon. through Fri. 1 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., closed Sundays; July and August, Mon. through Fri. 1 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m.; weekends, 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Closed statutory holidays.

Rainy River District Women's Institute Museum, Hwy 11, Emo.

Located in the Village of Emo on Highway 11 between Fort Frances and Rainy River. This museum is being organized and developed by local chapters of the Women's Institute of Ontario and displays pioneer items of the early settlers. Open: May 15 to Sept. 30, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

**Fort Frances Museum,
363 Church Street,
Fort Frances.**

This museum is located in the new addition to the Library and employs a changing display programme to illustrate the Indian era through fur trade, settlement and industrial development.

Open all year. Sept. to June: 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., closed Sundays, July and August: closed weekends.

During July and August, pioneer and logging artifacts are on display in the base of the fire tower at Point Park, near the reconstruction of Fort St. Pierre, open 1 to 8:30 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Steep Rock Iron Range

As early as 1897 it was thought that a substantial iron ore body lay beneath Steep Rock Lake, but it was not until 1938 that ore was discovered. By 1964 over 36 million tons had been mined. (Civic Centre, Atikokan.)

The French Portage

Commemorates this old portage on the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West, first recorded in 1688 by Jacques de Noyon. Used extensively by French and British fur traders, it was later improved and became a way station on the "Dawson Route." (Dawson Trail Campground, 25 miles east of Atikokan.)

Fort Frances Canal 1878

This early waterway was intended to form a significant link in the line of communication to the West. Its importance diminished when the Canadian Pacific Railway's route was altered to follow a more northerly course. (West End Park, 3rd Avenue West, Fort Frances.)

Jacques de Noyon 1668-1745

This intrepid French explorer first used the Kaministiquia canoe route to the Rainy River-Lake of the Woods area in 1688. This became one of the main links in the trans-continental canoe route to the West. (Rainy Lake Lookout, Noden Causeway, 4 miles south of Fort Frances.)

Sieur de la Vérendrye 1685-1749

An outstanding early explorer and fur-trader, he was born at Trois Rivières and traversed much of what is now north-western Ontario, southern Manitoba and North Dakota. (Pither's Point, Fort Frances.)

Fort Lac La Pluie

Marks the site of the old North West Company post erected between 1775 and 1787. It was abandoned in 1821 after the latter's amalgamation with the Hudson's Bay Company. (Fort Frances.)

The Canadian Northern Railway

This railway, begun in 1899, was influential in the development of northwestern Ontario and the Prairies. Completed in 1915, it now forms part of the Canadian National Railway System. (Beside C.N.R. Steam Locomotive 4008, on Highway 11, in Rainy River, ½ mile east of the International Border.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Fort Saint Pierre

The first post on Rainy Lake was built in 1717, but soon abandoned. In 1731, the Sieur de La Jemaye, constructed Fort St. Pierre at the south-west end of the lake. It was abandoned by the French about 1758 during the course of the Seven Years' War. Located at Fort Frances.

Renfrew County

Museums

**Arnprior and District Museum,
35 Madawaska Street,
Arnprior.**

This museum, located in the former post office building on the main street of Arnprior, was part of this community's Centennial programme to establish a museum and library. Its displays recount the history of the area from the early French explorers, fur trade and through that area's exciting lumber era.

Open: May 24 to Sept. 30. Tues. to Sat. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m., Fri. evenings, 7 p.m.-8:30 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Closed Mondays.

**Madonna House Pioneer
Museum,
Combermere.**

This museum is a log building reconstructed from 100-year-old hand-hewn timbers. One section is set up as an early pioneer home; another section is equipped with an early forge, cobbler's bench and wood working tools. Also on the premises is a collection of early farm tools and machinery. Open: May 31 to Sept. 15, Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sun., 11 a.m.-9 p.m.

**Algonquin Indian Museum,
Hwy 60, Golden Lake.**

Located ½ mile south of Highway 60 in the community of Golden Lake, this museum contains a varied collection of items including: pioneer and Indian artifacts; utilitarian and ornamental objects made of wood, bark, grass, roots and leather; and a display of natural history and mineralogy. Open: May (Victoria Day) to Sept. (Labour Day) Mon., Wed., and weekends, 1 p.m.-7 p.m. Other times by appointment.

**Champlain Trail Museum,
1032 Pembroke St. East,
Pembroke.**

Most of the museum collection is housed in two old buildings. One, the first Pembroke schoolhouse (1838), contains exhibits relating to the fur trade, the story of pioneer settlement, and the early lumbering industry in the area.

The second is a log pioneer home (1872) which is furnished in 19th century style. Other buildings include a smokehouse, outdoor bake oven, carriage shed, workshop and a farm implement shed with pioneer agricultural machinery. On the grounds are a stone lifter, a stump puller, a Corliss steam engine and a Bickell fire engine, a 1,500 lb. boom anchor, and the bell from the Pembroke town hall.

Open: During June, daily 2 p.m.-8 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Victoria Day and Thanksgiving three-day week-ends, 2 p.m.-8 p.m. Other times by appointment.

**McDougall Mill Museum,
Arthur Ave. West,
Renfrew.**

This museum located on the Bonchère River in O'Brien Park in the north end of Renfrew in the Ottawa Valley was built in 1855 by John Lorn McDougall, one of Renfrew's first merchants, as a grist-mill. A fine example of stone construction, this old mill is now converted to a museum and was first opened in June 1969. Farming and dairy equipment used on early valley farms in the district, as well as household articles and family keepsakes donated by the local people for preservation, are displayed in the original mill background.

Open: mid-June to mid-Sept. During June: weekends only, 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; from July 1 to mid-Sept., Mon. and Fri., 1-9 p.m.; Tues. to Thurs., 10:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; week-ends, 1-5 p.m.

Waba Cottage Museum, White Lake.

This museum is a reconstruction of the home on the shores of White Lake occupied by the first Laird, who settled McNab Township. It is located in the Village of White Lake, nine miles southwest of Arnprior. Displays illustrate furnishings and furniture of the early settlers in the area.

Open: May 1 to Oct. 30. Week-ends only, 11.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. during May, June, Sept. and Oct. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The McNab Settlement

The story of the settlement established by Archibald McNab (1779-1860) thirteenth chief of Clan McNab, who for a number of years ruled his Highland emigrants in McNab Township in the manner of a feudal chieftain. (Municipal Park, Arnprior.)

Timber Rafting on the Ottawa

Commemorates this lucrative trade which for over one hundred years was a very significant factor in the economic life of the Ottawa Valley. (Bell Park, Arnprior.)

Daniel McLachlin 1810-1872

Commemorates this enterprising lumberman who in 1851 purchased some 400 acres of land at the deserted hamlet of Arnprior and in 1854 laid out a town plot. He built sawmills there, represented the area in parliament and was the founder of the modern community of Arnprior. (On the grounds, Bell Park, Arnprior.)

The Founding of Pembroke

Commemorates Peter White, a Scottish settler, who following naval service on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, and through his various enterprises, stimulated the growth of settlement in the area. (On the grounds of the Champlain Trail Museum, Pembroke.)

The Pembroke and Mattawan Road

This Colonization Road was begun in 1853, and served as a supply route to the lumber camps in the Upper Ottawa Valley. (At the Tourist Information Booth, Riverside Park, Highway 17, Pembroke.)

Lieutenant Christopher James Bell, R.N. 1795-1836

A naval veteran, Bell became a pioneer of the region's lumber industry and the founder of Castleford. (1½ miles southeast of Castleford, at Bonnechère River crossing.)

Champlain's Journey of 1613

Commemorates the first journey up the Ottawa River taken by Samuel de Champlain, Father of New France. (Municipal Park, Cobden.)

Canada's First Polish Settlement

The first group of Polish immigrants to Canada established a settlement in the Wilno area in 1864. It was augmented by a second wave in the early 1900s, and the district still retains much of its distinctive cultural heritage. (At Shrine Hill, ½ mile east of Wilno, Highway 60.)

Rapids of the Upper Ottawa

Describes a portion of the Ottawa River in which were located some of its most spectacular and dangerous rapids. For over two centuries this formed part of the Canoe Route to the West. (Lookout Point, Highway 17, 2 miles west of Deux Rivières.)

***The Zeep Reactor**

Commemorates the initiation of the first nuclear chain reaction in Canada, which took place on September 5, 1945 at Chalk River. (Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River.)

Steamboating on the Upper Ottawa

Steam navigation began on the Upper Ottawa in 1833 and contributed to the early development of the region's lumbering and tourist industry. (Municipal Hall, Point Alexander.)

The Opeongo Road

Surveyed in 1852, this was one of the early "colonization roads" opened by the government to encourage settlement of the district lying inland from the settled townships. It brought many settlers to Renfrew County and aided the region's important lumbering industry. (Identical plaques on Post Office grounds, Barry's Bay and in Hydro Park, Town of Renfrew.)

The Founding of Renfrew

Describes the development of this community from its beginnings in 1836 to its incorporation as a Town some sixty years later. (Low's Square, corner of Plaunt St. and Railway Ave., Renfrew.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

First Military Test Flight

The first military demonstration of aircraft flight in Canada was given at Petawawa Camp in August, 1909, by J.A.D. McCurdy and F.W. Baldwin, with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Engineers. Located at Petawawa Military Camp, adjacent to Highway 17, Petawawa.

Champlain's Astrolabe

In 1867 an astrolabe bearing the date 1603 was found near here. This instrument is believed to have been lost by Champlain about June 7th, 1613, on his exploratory expedition up the Ottawa River. Located on Highway 17, near Cobden.

Simcoe County

Museums

South Simcoe Pioneer Museum, Riverdale Park, Alliston.

This museum has displays which illustrate pioneer life in the south Simcoe farming community. Open: July 1 to Labour Day; Tues. to Sun., 12 noon-8 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Canadian Forces Base Borden Military Museum, CFB Borden

A total of six military museums have now been concentrated in one central area within Canadian Forces Base Borden. This area is centred on Worthington Park and is an outdoor display of armoured fighting vehicles and heavy artillery pieces dating from the First World War to the present. Indoor displays are housed in buildings E-108 and E-35 adjacent to the Park. These displays contain weapons, equipment, uniforms, historical documents, etc. The range of interest covers Armoured Corps, Service Corps, Medical Corps, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Military police and Intelligence and NBC artifacts. CFB Borden can be reached by either Hwy 90 from Barrie, or by Simcoe County Road 15 north from Alliston.

Open all year, Tue. to Fri. 9 a.m. to noon and 1:15 to 3 p.m. Weekends and holidays 1:30 to 4 p.m. Closed Mondays unless a public holiday; then closed Tuesday.

Collingwood Museum, St. Paul Street, Collingwood.

Housed in a former railway station just south of the Collingwood Shipyards, the museum exhibit is devoted to illustrating pioneer life, the founding of the com-

munity and its extensive ship-building activities. Museum also has a complete Court Room display, with judge's bench and bar moved to the site from the Town Hall.

Open from May 18 to Thanksgiving, weekends and holidays, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. From June 29 to Sept. 2, open daily, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Simcoe County Museum, R.R. #2, Minesing.

Some 5 miles north of Barrie on Highway 26, this museum is devoted to illustrating the story of life in Simcoe County from 2000 B.C. to the present day. Open all year. During July and August, Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sun., 1-9 p.m. For the rest of the year, Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun., 1-5 p.m. From May through Oct. nine additional pioneer buildings on the museum grounds are open for viewing.

"Sainte-Marie Among The Hurons"

R.R. #1, Midland.

Sainte-Marie was a large and thriving Jesuit community from 1639 until it was abandoned and burned by the missionaries in 1649. The site has been reconstructed from archaeological and historical evidence and illustrates European and Native life in a palisaded mission. The interpretative mission nearby illustrates both the old and the new worlds. Open: Victoria Day weekend to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. From Labour Day to Thanksgiving, daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Open all year round by appointment for tour groups.

Huronian Museum, Little Lake Park, Midland.

This museum building houses a fine collection of early Indian artifacts as well as displays depicting

pioneer and marine life in the area.

Open July and Aug., Mon. to Thur., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Huron Indian Village, Little Lake Park, Midland.

This palisaded Indian village is an authentic re-creation of a Huron community.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving, Mon. through Sat., 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sun., 1:30-5:30 p.m.

Stephen Leacock Memorial Home, Old Brewery Bay, Orillia.

This attractively situated house where one of Canada's foremost authors spent much of his time, is located on Old Brewery Bay, Orillia. The displays include items of the original furniture, and a number of Leacock's manuscripts, books and letters.

Open: June, daily, 12 noon-5 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-8 p.m. During last 2 weeks of May and from Labour Day to mid-October, open by appointment.

Penetanguishene Centennial Museum, Penetanguishene.

This museum is located in the original 1875 C. Beck Company office and general store. The museum houses a variety of exhibits pertaining to the pioneer history and early development of Penetanguishene, including a well preserved 1903 Oldsmobile (the first car in the area). Also on the grounds are a Baldwin 0-4-0T Steam Locomotive (formerly of the Hamilton and Dundas Railway) and the original village firehouse, complete with horse-drawn fire wagon and equipment. Additional exhibits both in the building and on the grounds are under development.

Open: Victoria Day weekend and weekends during June, 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 1 to Labour Day: Mon. through Sat., 12 noon-5 p.m.; Sun., 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Historic Naval and Military Establishments, Penetanguishene.

This site is located at the end of Church St., overlooking Penetanguishene Bay. Sixteen reconstructed buildings join the only original structure, the Officers' Quarters, in portraying the life-style of 19th century military, naval and pioneer residents. All buildings are furnished with period antiques and at several, the working activities of the site are portrayed.

Open daily from Victoria Day weekend to Labour Day, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Museum Of The Upper Lakes, Wasaga Beach.

This museum development is located on Nancy Island in the Nottawasaga River. The British schooner "Nancy" in the War of 1812 was trapped in the Nottawasaga River and in the ensuing engagement was destroyed. Its remains now rest in front of the main building. The museum houses models and artifacts dealing with the marine history of the Upper Great Lakes and some marine aspects of the War of 1812. A sound and graphic presentation in the theatre portrays the destruction of the schooner "Nancy" and the subsequent capture of two of the attacking American vessels by the British.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Labour Day to Thanksgiving, daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Nine Mile Portage

Commemorates the early line of communication between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, running from the site of Barrie to the head waters of the Nottawasaga River. (Dunlop Street at Fred Grant Square, Barrie.)

Hewitt Bernard 1825-1893

Honours this dedicated civil servant who acted as secretary to the Quebec and London Conferences leading to Confederation. (Centennial Park, Barrie.)

Honourable E.C. Drury

Honours Ontario's eighth prime minister and leader of the United Farmers of Ontario. That organization formed the provincial government from 1919 to 1923. (Crown Hill, about 5 miles north of Barrie.)

Andrew Frederick Hunter

1863-1940
Commemorates one of Ontario's most respected local historians. (Grounds of the Public Library, corner of Collier and Mulcaster Streets, Barrie.)

David Allanson Jones 1836-1910

Commemorates the founder of the Canadian beekeeping industry. (Community Park, Beeton.)

Sir William Mulock 1843-1944

Commemorates at his birthplace this prominent statesman who was postmaster general and minister of labour in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, chancellor of the University of Toronto, and chief justice of Ontario. (Bond Head.)

Sir William Osler 1849-1919

Honours one of Canada's most famous physicians and teachers who was born in Bond Head in

1849. (Grounds of Community Centre, Bond Head.)

Cowan's Trading Post

An early fur trading post built about 1778 on the east side of Matchedash Bay by an independent trader, George Cowan. It was visited by Governor Simcoe in 1793. (Seven miles northwest of Coldwater, Simcoe County Road #17.)

Coldwater Mill 1833

This old structure which still stands was originally built to serve the Indians who, in 1830, were gathered from the surrounding area and settled on a reserve running from Atherley Narrows (Orillia) to Coldwater. (Eplett's Mill, Coldwater.)

The Northern Railway Company of Canada

Details the history of a pioneer railway which ran the first steam train in this province in 1853. (On the grounds of the Collingwood Museum, Memorial Park, St. Paul's Street, Collingwood.)

Associated Country Women of the World

Commemorates this association which was an extension of the Canadian Women's Institutes into other countries. Mrs. Alfred Watt, a native of Collingwood, was largely responsible for this action. (Maple Street, Collingwood.)

The Founding of Midland

Commemorates the founding of this town, which took place as a result of the selection of the site as an important railway terminus. (In front of Post Office building, Midland.)

Penetanguishene Road 1814

Marks one section of the road constructed by Dr. "Tiger" Dunlop in 1814 which ran from the north shore of Kempenfeldt Bay to the Military and Naval Establishments at Penetanguishene. (Hugel Avenue, Midland, off Highway 27.)

Sainte-Marie 1639-1649

This was the famous Jesuit outpost among the Huron Indians, and headquarters of their missionaries in Huronia from 1639 to 1649. (Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, near Midland.)

Gateway to Huronia

Marks the western terminus of the 800 mile route which during the first half of the 17th century, connected the French settlements on the St. Lawrence with Huronia. (On the hill above the Martyrs' Shrine, Midland.)

Willow Creek Depot

Relates the history of a military supply depot established to supply the British posts on the upper Great Lakes during the War of 1812 and the years immediately following. (Lot 14, Con. IX, Vespra Township, near Minesing.)

Chief William Yellowhead

Commemorates the famous Mississauga chief who fought on the British side during the War of 1812. With members of his tribe he settled on the site of Orillia in 1830, but the pressure of white settlement in the area resulted in their transfer to Rama in 1838-39. (Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia.)

Franklin Carmichael 1890-1945

One of the founders of the "Group of Seven" and its youngest member, Carmichael had a distinguished career as an artist, industrial designer and teacher. (On the grounds of the Public Library, Mississauga Street, Orillia.)

The Huron Fish Weirs

These Indian fish weirs, situated in the narrows connecting Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, were first noted by Samuel de Champlain in 1615. (Atherley Narrows, Orillia.)

The Founding of Orillia

Describes the founding of this community which stands on what was originally an Indian reserve. (City Hall, Orillia.)

"Jake" Gaudaur 1858-1937

A native of Orillia, Jacob Gill Gaudaur was one of the world's greatest oarsmen. (Atherley Narrows, Orillia.)

The Naval Establishment

Describes the British naval base commanding the upper Great Lakes which was established at Penetanguishene following the War of 1812. (Garrison Reserve, Penetanguishene.)

The Military Establishment 1829-1856

Commemorates the military base which was established at Penetanguishene base in 1829 following the withdrawal of British forces from Drummond Island in 1828. (Grounds of Officers' Quarters Museum, Garrison Reserve, Penetanguishene.)

St. James-on-the-Lines 1836

Marks the garrison church built in 1836-38 for the military and civilian inhabitants of the Penetanguishene area. (Church Street North, Penetanguishene.)

Admiral Bayfield 1795-1885

Marks the headquarters 1819-23 of the famous admiralty surveyor of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. (Garrison Reserve, Penetanguishene.)

Founding of Penetanguishene

Commemorates the founding of this community which traces its origin to the former nearby Military and Naval Establishments. (Main Street, Penetanguishene.)

Captain James Keating R.A.

"One gun" Keating was born in Ireland and came to Upper Canada during the War of 1812. He captured American-held Fort Shelby using a single cannon. Keating was later Fort Adjutant at St. Joseph's Island, Drummond Island, and in 1828 at Penetanguishene. He played a leading role in that pioneer community until his death in 1849. (On grounds of Military and Naval Establishments, Penetanguishene.)

Captain John Moberly, R.N. 1789-1848

Commemorates the services of the gallant sailor who commanded the British naval forces on the upper Great Lakes. With Keating he was responsible for the building of the garrison church, St. James-on-the-Lines. (Penetanguishene, on

the grounds of the Military and Naval Establishments.)

St. Thomas Church 1838

Commemorates this pioneer Lake Simcoe church that was built by means of a construction technique known as "rammed earth" or "cob". (St. Thomas Anglican Church, Shanty Bay.)

The Founding of Stayner

Settlement at the site began with the arrival in 1854 of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union Railroad. Stayner flourished as an agricultural and lumbering centre, and was first incorporated in 1872. (At the Centennial Fountain, Main and Oak Streets, Stayner.)

Saint Ignace II

Marks the site of the Huron village and Jesuit mission where the Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were tortured and killed by the invading Iroquois in 1649. (South of Highway 12 between Coldwater and Victoria Harbour, in Tay Township.)



St. Thomas Church, Shanty Bay

The Scotch Settlement 1819

Relates the story of a group of Highland emigrants originally settled on the Red River in present-day Manitoba by Lord Selkirk, but compelled by persecution from the North West Company to move to Upper Canada. (Grounds of "Auld Kirk", Concession VI, lot 8, West Gwillimbury Township.)

Franz Johnson 1888-1949

Born in Toronto, this well-known artist was an original member of the "Group of Seven", and participated in their first exhibition in 1920. (On the grounds of his former home and studio, Wyebridge.)

Wasdell Falls Hydro-Electric Development 1914

Commemorates the first generating station constructed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. (Wasdell Falls, Orillia Township.)

Rama Indian Reserve

In 1838-39 a band of Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians under Chief William Yellowhead (Musquakie) settled on land in this region after being forced to relinquish their former holdings at the Atherley Narrows. (The Rama Indian Reserve, Lake Couchiching.)

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church 1840

This attractive limestone and granite structure, designed in the Neo-Classical manner, was started in 1840 and completed by 1854. (At the church, County Road 15, about two miles east of Beaver-ton.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Surrender of Indian Lands

By treaties, the Indian tribes surrendered the country lying north and west of Lake Simcoe. Located at Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia.

Sir Sam Steele

Born near Orillia, in 1851, an original member of the N.W.M.P., 1873, Steele played an important role in establishing order in Western Canada. He led the Cavalry in the North-West Rebellion, 1885 and, as commander of N.W.M.P. in Yukon and B.C. 1898-99, preserved order at the height of the Yukon gold rush. Located on the front of the Sir Sam Steele Building, Peter St., Orillia.

Stephen Leacock

Stephen Leacock, economist, writer and humourist was born in England and brought up near Lake Simcoe. Educated at Upper Canada College and the Universities of Toronto and Chicago, he taught at Upper Canada College and McGill University. Located at Stephen Leacock Memorial Home, Orillia.

The Tigress and Scorpion

In memory of the capture in Lake Huron of the United States' ships of war "Tigress" and "Scorpion", on the 3rd and 6th of September 1814, by seamen of the Royal Navy under Lt. Miller Worsley. Located in Huronia Park, Penetanguishene.

First Flight from Mainland of Canada to England

From Wasaga Beach on the morning of August 8th, 1934, James R. Ayling and Leonard G. Reid took off for Bagdad. Due to

Stormont County

adverse weather conditions they were forced to land at Heston Airfield, London, England, having flown 3700 miles in 30 hours, 55 minutes. Located at entrance to Nelson Island, Wasaga Beach.

Fort Nottawasaga

On the opposite river bank was a blockhouse destroyed by enemy forces August 14th 1814. Located on Nelson Island, opposite Wasaga Beach.

Fort Ste. Marie II

Residence of Jesuit Mission to the Hurons, 1649-1650. Abandoned by the missionaries 1650. Here the Huron nation made its last stand against the Iroquois, 1649-1651.

Site of St. Louis Mission

Palisaded Huron Village and Jesuit Mission destroyed by Iroquois invaders March 16th and 17th 1649. Here Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were captured. Located at Victoria Harbour.

Glengarry Landing

At the Forks of the Nottawasaga River, Lt-Col. Robert McDouall, built the flotilla of boats which effected the relief of the British Garrison at Fort Michilimachinac 1814. Located on Highway 26, halfway between Barrie and Stayner at Edenvale.

Museums

United Counties Museum, 731 Second St. West, Cornwall.

This collection is contained in a fine old stone building known as the "Wood House". The varied exhibits include general Canadiana, household articles, furniture, clothing, maps, documents, tools, toys and examples of early local pottery. An item of particular interest is the electrical equipment installed in the Canada Mill by Thomas Edison, and a special display of Indian artifacts from the Sheik Island Dig by Prof. Norman Emerson. Open May through Oct., Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to noon and 1-5 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Captain Miles Macdonnell

This native of Scotland served in the British forces during the American Revolution and later settled in Stormont. He was chosen by Lord Selkirk to superintend his Red River settlement. There he became involved in a violent struggle with the North West Company. (St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's West, near Cornwall.)

Captain Samuel Anderson 1736-1836

Commemorates a Loyalist veteran of the Seven Years War and the American Revolution who was one of the first settlers on the site of Cornwall. (Grounds of Glen-Stor-Dun Lodge, Cornwall.)

The Glengarry Fencibles

Commemorates this famous "provincial" regiment which distinguished itself in many hard-fought battles during the War of 1812. (In front of the Armouries, 4th Street East, Cornwall.)

The Submerged Communities of the St. Lawrence

With the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway, a number of Ontario's oldest settled communities, situated on the river front, were flooded in order to create the New Lake St. Lawrence. (Lakeside Park, Cornwall Township, near Cornwall.)

*District Court House and Gaol 1833

One of the province's oldest remaining public structures, the central portion of this court house was completed in 1833. It replaced an earlier frame building which had served the area since about 1802. (County Court House, corner of Pitt and Water Streets, Cornwall.)

The Rev. John Strachan in Cornwall

Commemorates this pioneer clergyman, legislator and teacher. He served as missionary at Cornwall where he established a boys' school which became renowned for its high academic standards and eminent graduates. (Bishop Strachan Memorial Church, 2nd Street West, Cornwall.)

St. Andrew's Church

This building is the oldest remaining stone structure in the province. Erected as a church, it is now used as a parish hall. (St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrews West.)

Simon Fraser 1776-1862

One of Canada's outstanding explorers and fur traders, Fraser retired from the North West Company in 1817, and settled on this property. (Site of the old Fraser Mills, corner of County Road 18 and Old Concession Road 6, St. Andrew's West.)



St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's West

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Cornwall Canal

One of the eight canals which, by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, connect Western Canada with the ocean. Located at the Saunders Dam and Power House, Cornwall.

Bishop John Strachan

In grateful remembrance of the distinguished public services of the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, 1778-1867. As a patriotic citizen, pioneer, educator, author and legislator. In 1803, he opened his famous grammar school in Cornwall. Located at Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational School, Cornwall.

United Empire Loyalists

Commemorating the fidelity and eminent services of the Royal Highland Emigrants, the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the Loyal Rangers, and the King's Rangers, in the defence of the City and Province of Quebec, 1775-1783. Located at the Federal Public Building, Cornwall.

Sudbury District

Museums and Galleries

Chapleau Historical Museum, Monk Street, Chapleau.

Located in the Centennial Building, this museum features displays related to local history, lumbering, fur trade, the railroad, etc.

Open from May to September, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Massey Pioneer Museum, Hwy 17, Massey.

This museum depicts the history of lumbering in the community, early trading at Fort Lacloche and the Indian people.

Open June 15 to Labour Day. Daily except Sundays, 10.30 a.m.-8.30 p.m.

Laurentian University Museum and Arts Centre, John St., at Nelson, Sudbury.

The Centre possesses a permanent collection of art devoted mainly to Canadiana, including paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture, as well as Eskimo art form (prints, sculpture, and other artifacts). It also has a modest historical collection of art. The Arts Centre also presents exhibitions by local artists and craftsmen, and travelling exhibitions of art from galleries both in Canada and other countries.

Open all year, daily, 1:30 to 5 p.m. Tue. and Fri. evenings to 9 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Provincial Plaques

*Louis Hémon 1880-1913

Honours this French author who wrote "Maria Chapdelaine", one of the most widely read books on French Canada. (Chapleau Centennial Park, Chapleau.)

Whitefish Lake Post

Commemorates a Hudson's Bay Company post established by 1824 to counteract trading activities by independent traders in an area north of the French River. It was moved to Naughton in 1887 and closed in 1896. (Naughton, 11 miles west of Sudbury.)

Salter's Meridian 1856

Describes the first indication, in 1856, of the presence of large mineral deposits in this area. Rediscovered in 1886, it was to become the Creighton Mine, for thirty years the world's leading nickel producer. (Naughton, 11 miles west of Sudbury.)

*Laurentian University of Sudbury

Commemorates the incorporation, in 1960, of this non-denominational, bilingual institution of higher learning. (At the entrance to the R.D. Parker Building, on the University campus.)

The Sudbury Basin

Details the geological history of this impressive natural feature which contains immense deposits of valuable ores. (Bell Park, Sudbury.)

Discovery of the Sudbury Basin

Commemorates Tom Flanagan's discovery of copper-nickel sulphides on the C.P.R. right of way in 1883 which inaugurated the development of the rich mineral deposits of the Sudbury Basin. (Highway 544, near Murray Mines.)

Thunder Bay District

Museums and Galleries

Township of Nipigon Museum, Second and Newton Streets, Nipigon.

Exhibits related to copper mining, pulp industry and local history are on display.

Open daily from June 14 to Sept. 12 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9:30 p.m. From Sept. 2 to Sept. 28, evenings only, 7 to 9:30 p.m.

Fort William Historical Park, Thunder Bay.

A reconstruction of Fort William on the historic Pointe de Meurons site on the Kaministiquia River. Staffed with skilled local craftsmen, care is taken to achieve authenticity and to portray the Fort as a living and functioning entity. Proceed south on Hwy 61, then west on Broadway to the site. Open daily, May 15 to Sept. 15, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. During July and Aug., open until 8:30 p.m.

Logging Museum, Centennial Park, Thunder Bay.

This museum contains and describes tools and equipment used in the logging industry. In addition a full scale logging camp has been constructed in the bush nearby with authentic bunkhouses, cookhouse, stable, blacksmith and many other outbuildings.

Open: May 15 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-sunset.

Paipoonge Museum, Hwy 130, near Thunder Bay.

This community museum has been re-established in a new building located 10 miles west of Thunder Bay on Highway 130, 2 miles south of Highway 17, adjacent to the Paipoonge Township office building. It contains displays of items reflecting the early days and development of the

Township of Paipoonge.

Open: May 15 to Oct. 31. During May, June, Sept. and Oct., Sundays only, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. During July and August, daily, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Thunder Bay Museum, 219 May St. South, Thunder Bay.

This museum contains a collection of Indian artifacts, pioneer, marine and military material, in addition to photographs, documents and maps.

Open all year, daily 1 to 5 p.m. From Sept. 15 to June 15, closed Mondays.

Lakehead University Art Gallery, Thunder Bay.

Open all year, daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Mission of the Immaculate Conception

This Mission was established in 1849 by two priests of the Society of Jesus on the shores of the Kaministiquia River. It served the area from this location until 1908 when it was moved to new sites in the Fort William Band Reserve. (In front of the Administrative Building, Mission Road, Fort William Indian Reserve, Thunder Bay.)

Simon James Dawson 1820-1902

Commemorates the well-known surveyor and legislator who did much to open up the region between the Canadian Lakehead and what is now the Province of Manitoba (Hillcrest Park, Thunder Bay.)

William McGillivray 1764-1825

Commemorates one of the principal directors of the colourful North West Company. Fort Wil-

liam was named in his honour in 1807. (Vickers Park, Thunder Bay.)

Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Dulhut 1636-1710

This famous French explorer settled in Canada in 1655, and built the first post at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River in 1679. He annexed what is now the northwestern portion of this province and northern Minnesota to France and did much to further the westward expansion of New France. (In front of City Hall, Thunder Bay.)

Western Route of the C.P.R.

Describes the building of the first Canadian trans-continental railway westward from Fort William. (Corner of Ridgeway St. and Syn-
dicate Ave., Thunder Bay.)

Union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies 1821

Describes the union of Canada's two great fur-trading rivals in 1821. Three years later the union was dissolved and control assumed solely by the Hudson's Bay Company. (Dease Street Park, corner of Dease and Vickers Streets, Thunder Bay.)

The Robinson Superior Treaty

Under this treaty, concluded in 1850, the Ojibwa surrendered territory extending some 400 miles along the shore of Lake Superior and northward to the height of land. (Chippewa Park, Thunder Bay.)

Capture of Fort William 1816

Relates the story of the Earl of Selkirk's ill-fated attempt to found a settlement of Scottish emigrants in the Red River Valley, and the violent opposition of the fur traders of the North West Company. In retaliation, Selkirk led an armed force westward and seized the Nor-Westers' head-

quarters at Fort William. (Pater-
son Park, Thunder Bay.)

The Lakehead's First Grain Elevator 1883

By the late 1870s wheat produc-
tion in the West enabled large
quantities to be exported. Storage
facilities became a vital necessity
and with the completion of the
C.P.R. line from Winnipeg to the
Lakehead in 1883 the latter site
seemed to be the most practical.
(Manitoba Pool Elevator 2, Thun-
der Bay.)

Lakehead University

Commemorates the founding of
northwestern Ontario's first uni-
versity. (Lakehead University
Campus, Thunder Bay.)

Fort Kaministiquia 1717

Gives the history of De la Noue's
fur trading post and other seven-
teenth and eighteenth century
posts on the site of Fort William.
(City Hall, Thunder Bay.)

The Gladman-Hind Expedition 1857

Describes this famous exploratory
expedition, the findings of which
played a significant role in the
establishment of the province of
Manitoba in 1870. (Foot of Arthur
Street, Thunder Bay.)

Sir William C. Van Horne 1843-1915

Honours the man who, as general
manager of the Canadian Pacific
Railway, supervised its rapid
construction across the continent.
Its completion ensured Canadian
unity. It is believed that he was
primarily responsible for the nam-
ing of Port Arthur. (Municipal
Park, opposite Public Utilities
Building, Thunder Bay.)

Oliver Daunais 1836-1916

One of the best known prospec-
tors and mining promoters of his
day, the "Silver King" became a
prominent resident of Port
Arthur and played a leading role
in its early development. (Village
of Stanley, Highway 588, west of
Thunder Bay.)

Mission to the Nipissings 1667

Commemorates the celebration of
the first Mass west of Sault Ste.
Marie by Father Claude Allouez,
S.J. in 1667. (Nipigon Lookout,
Highway 17, Nipigon.)

Red Rock Cuesta

Commemorates one of Ontario's
most striking geological forma-
tions. (Beside Highway 17, six
miles west of Nipigon.)

The Nipigon Canoe Route

Relates the story of an historic fur
trading route which extended
from Lake Superior to James Bay.
(Lake Helen Park on Highway 11,
6 miles from Nipigon.)

Kama Hill Mesa

Describes the formation of one of
the province's outstanding geo-
logical features. (Mozakama Bay
Scenic Lookout, Hwy. 17, 13
miles east of the intersection of
Hwys. 11 and 17, near Nipigon.)

"Old Copper" Indians

Describes the activities of the In-
dians of this region who, about six
to seven thousand years ago,
became the first known fabrica-
tors of metals in the Americas.
Their products continued to be
used until the introduction of iron
by European fur traders. (Kama
Bay Lookout, Highway 17, about
17 miles east of Nipigon.)

The "Outlaw" Bridge

This bridge, the first to span the
Pigeon River, was opened in
1917, and built principally by the

Thunder Bay District continued

Rotary Clubs of Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth. Erected without any formal international agreement, it was named locally the "Outlaw Bridge". (Middle Falls Provincial Park, Highway 61 at the Pigeon River.)

The Grand Portage

Commemorates a nine mile portage which once formed an important link on the canoe route to the West. The inland headquarters of the North West Company was located at the eastern terminus of the portage for a number of years. (Middle Falls Park, 1 mile west of Highway 61, near Pigeon River.)

The Arctic Watershed

Marks the area where the Height of Land crosses Highway 17. From this point waters flowing northward empty into James Bay, while south of it they form part of the Great Lakes drainage system. (Near Raith, Highway 17, about 54 miles west of Thunder Bay.)

Savanne Portage

Marks the site where this historic portage, which formed an important link in the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West, crosses the present Highway 17. The portage was first recorded by Jacques de Noyon in 1688. (At the Ministry of Transportation and Communications Park beside Highway 17, seven miles north-west of Raith.)

The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company

This northern pioneer railway was built to serve the silver mining region south-west of the Lakehead and to tap the iron ore deposits of northern Minnesota. The collapse of the silver boom ended

the Company's brief career and it was purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway in 1899. (Site of the Railway's former station at Hymera.)

Aqua-Plano Indians of the Upper Great Lakes

In 1950 archaeological investigations in this area revealed evidence of a workshop camp used by the earliest known inhabitants of this part of the Upper Great Lakes basin. (At Boegh Park, Highway 587, 4 miles south of Highway 17.)

The Precambrian Shield

Describes a rock formation which is among the oldest of the earth's crust and occupies some two-thirds of the surface area of Ontario. (Cavers Lookout, Highway 17, 10 miles west of Rossport.)

The Pic Fur Trading Post

Commemorates the establishment of this 18th century fur trading post which was eventually taken over by the North West Company. From 1821-1888 it was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company. (Pic River Indian Reserve near Marathon.)

The Founding of Shuniah

Commemorates the founding of this community, the first to become incorporated in what is now the northwestern portion of Ontario. (Mining Location 12, Herick's Survey, near Mackenzie, Thunder Bay.)

The Geraldton Gold Camp

Discoveries of gold in this region in 1931-32 mushroomed into an extensive gold-mining field and led to the founding of Geraldton. (Geraldton Centennial Library Building, Second Street West, Geraldton.)

The Mountain Portage

Marks the site of the portage around Kakabeka Falls, which formed an important link in the famous Kaministiquia canoe route from Lake Superior to the West. (Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park.)

Dawson Wagon Road

This road formed an important link in the land and water route from the Lakehead to Fort Garry. It ran from the Lakehead to Shebandowan Lake. (Shebandowan Village, Highway 11.)

Silver Islet 1868

Relates the story of a small barren rock which became one of the richest sources of silver in North America. This mine produced over \$3,250,000 worth of ore before it closed in 1884. Some of the original mine buildings still exist on the adjacent mainland. (At Silver Islet, Sibley Point Peninsula.)

Long Lake Posts

Details the history of fur trading in this area and the bitter competition before 1821 between the rival traders, the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. (Centennial Park, Longlac.)

Sir Collingwood Schreiber 1831-1918

Honours one of Canada's outstanding surveyors and civil engineers who played a significant role in the country's era of railway expansion. (Municipal Park, Schreiber.)

Great Dog Portage

Describes a portage which was reputed to be one of the steepest on the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West. It was first recorded

in 1688 by the French explorer, Jacques de Noyon. (South end of Dog Lake, Fowler Township.)

Glacial Terraces

Describes this interesting geological formation, created as a result of glacial action some 20,000 years ago. (Centennial Park, Terrace Bay.)

Lake Superior Trek 1885

Details an incident which occurred during the North-West Rebellion when the C.P.R. was faced with the difficult task of transporting a large military force to the West. (Scenic Lookout, 6 miles west of Schreiber on Highway 17.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Port Arthur

Radisson and Groseilliers were the first Europeans on Thunder Bay, 1662. Wolseley's Red River expeditionary force camped at the foot of Arthur Street, May 19th, 1870 and he named it "Prince Arthur's Landing". Located in Connaught Square, Thunder Bay.

Fort William

The mouth of the Kaministiquia River, for ages the gateway of canoe traffic with the interior, became later the Lake terminal of great transcontinental railways. Located in Heath Park, Thunder Bay.

Kaministiquia Portage

The canoe landing was the beginning of the long portage route to the Great West and was used by the Indians, French, British and Canadian discoverers, explorers and traders. Located at Broadway and Pointe de Meuron Road, Thunder Bay.

Timiskaming District

Museums

Northern Ontario Mining Museum, Silver Street, Cobalt.

This museum contains an extensive display of native silver, thought to be the finest in the world.

Open: May 1 to 31, daily, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. June 1 to Oct. 31: Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Museum of Northern History, Duncan Street, Kirkland Lake.

The museum is located in a former mines assay building near the centre of town and displays many artifacts describing early mining and settlement in the area.

Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m.; Sept. 16 to June 14, Mon. through Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed weekends. Other times by appointment.

The Latchford House of Memory, Hwy 11, Latchford.

This museum situated in the community of Latchford 80 miles north of North Bay on Highway 11 is a 9-room house containing a collection of domestic and other articles from the beginning of the 20th century. Also included are geological displays, lumbering tools, wagons and sleighs.

Open: May 15 to Oct. 15, Tues. through Sun., 1-4 p.m. Closed Mondays. Other times by appointment.

Provincial Plaques

The Cobalt Mining Camp

The discovery of vast silver deposits in this area led to the development of the community of Cobalt. The mineral whose name the town bears was first regarded as a nuisance, but later became a valuable commodity. (Opposite the Mining Museum, Cobalt.)

***William Henry Drummond 1854-1907**

Honours this well-known Canadian poet whose "habitant" verses gained him international recognition. (Silver St. and Prospect Ave., Cobalt.)

The Great Fire of 1922

This terrifying holocaust spread over most of 18 townships and killed an estimated 43 persons. It destroyed the communities of North Cobalt, Charlton, Thornloe and Heaslip. Englehart and New Liskeard were badly damaged, while Haileybury was almost totally razed. (At Thornloe, Highway 11, about 2 miles south of the Earlton Overpass.)

Kirkland Lake Gold Camp

Describes the discovery of rich deposits of gold in this area and the development of a lucrative mining industry. (Highway 66 at eastern approach to Kirkland Lake.)

Temagami Post 1834

Relates the history of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post on Lake Temagami. (Bear Island, Lake Temagami.)

"Grey Owl" 1888-1938

Commemorates the famous author and conservationist, Archibald Belaney. (Finlayson Point Provincial Camping Grounds, Temagami.)

***The Timiskaming Mission La Mission de Temiscamingue**

Details the history of this old Oblate mission. Originally established at Fort Timiskaming on the eastern shore of the lake, it was moved to what is now Ontario in 1863. It was relocated in Ville Marie, Quebec in 1887. (Mission Point, some 13 miles south of North Cobalt, 3 miles east from Highway 567.)

Toronto Metropolitan Municipality

Museums and Galleries

Black Creek Pioneer Village, Jane St. at Steeles Ave., Downsview.

A living Ontario village of 30 buildings depicting the era before 1867, located 1 mile south-east of Highways 400 and 7. The scenes of yesterday become alive as villagers and farm animals portray rural Ontario of more than 100 years ago.

Open from April 1 to Jan. 4. From April 1 to June 30 and from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31: Mon. to Fri., 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; weekends, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. During July and August: Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; weekends, 10 a.m.-6:30 p.m. Nov. 1 to Jan. 4, Mon. to Fri., 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; weekends, 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Borough of York Museum, 2694 Eglinton Ave. West.

This museum is located in the Borough of York centennial building, just west of the intersection of Keele Street and Eglinton Avenue West. The displays reflect the history and development of the community from its pre-township status to its incorporation as a borough of Metropolitan Toronto. Open all year, Mon. through Fri. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed weekends.

"Casa Loma", 1 Austin Terrace, Toronto.

This baronial residence, built by Sir Henry Pellatt, a prominent soldier, industrialist and financier, resembles a medieval castle. Its unique architectural features are of great interest to visitors.

Open: July and August, daily, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; September to June, daily, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Colborne Lodge, High Park, Toronto.

This attractive Regency style house was built in 1836 by John G. Howard, one of Toronto's earliest surveyors and architects. The site contains many original Howard furnishings and numerous watercolours executed by Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

Open all year, Mon. to Sat., 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays, noon to 5 p.m. Closed New Year's Day, Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Cornell House, Brimley Road and Lawrence Ave., Toronto.

Located in Thomson Memorial Park, Cornell House was built in 1850. It is furnished in the style of a late 19th century rural home, and displays include collections of contemporary clothes and kitchen utensils.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Thanksgiving, Wed. and Sat., 1:30 p.m.-8 p.m. Sun. and holiday Mondays, 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m.

Enoch Turner Schoolhouse, 106 Trinity Street, Toronto.

Located one block east of Parliament Street, at King Street, this restored schoolhouse, built in 1848, offers a programme of classes for school children, as well as theatre and lecture series. Visitors should telephone (863-0010) if they wish to visit the schoolhouse to be advised of current programmes and whether the building is open to visitors.

Gibson House, 5172 Yonge Street (behind the Willowdale Post Office).

This nineteenth century brick house has been restored and furnished in the style of 1851. Crafts of the period are demonstrated daily.

Open all year. Mon. to Sat. 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. and holidays, 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed New Year's Day, Good Friday and Christmas.

**The Grange,
Dundas and Beverley Sts.,
Toronto.**

Situated south of the Art Gallery of Ontario, "The Grange" was built in 1817. In 1911 it was deeded to the Art Museum of Toronto and used as the original Art Gallery. It has now been restored as a "gentleman's house of 1835-40".

Open all year, Mon. to Sat., 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays, 1:30-5 p.m. Wed. and Thur. evenings to 10 p.m. from Sept. through April. Closed New Year's Day, Dominion Day and Christmas.

Historic Fort York, Toronto.

Established in 1793, it is situated north-east of the C.N.E. Gates and Lakeshore Blvd. Eight original buildings constructed during the War of 1812 house displays of films, models, maps, original uniforms and equipment, as well as extensive pictorial records. The scarlet-clad Fort York Guard reenact military life in old York by means of battle drills, festive parades, booming musket and cannon firings as well as musical

marches by the Fife and Drum Corps. In the historic kitchens domestic skills are demonstrated. Open all year. May 1 to Labour Day: daily, 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Labour Day to April 30: Mon. to Sat. 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. and holidays, 12 noon-5 p.m.

**H.M.C.S. "Haida",
Ontario Place, Toronto.**

This museum is actually a Second World War and Korean War Royal Canadian Navy Destroyer (the only one of its kind in existence), permanently berthed at Ontario Place, on Lakeshore Blvd.

Open daily from May 18 to Sept. 2, 10 a.m. to sunset. From Sept. 2 to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 10 a.m. to sunset. Ship may be closed without notice when inclement weather causes unsafe deck conditions.

**Mackenzie House,
82 Bond Street, Toronto.**

The latter-day home of William Lyon Mackenzie, Toronto's first mayor and leader of the ill-fated Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada, this quaint and charming

house is furnished in the style of the 1850s and contains many interesting historical mementos of one of Canada's most colourful figures.

Open: Mon. through Sat. 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. and holidays 12 noon-5 p.m.

**Marine Museum of Upper
Canada,**

C.N.E. Grounds, Toronto.

This museum building was once the officers' quarters of "Stanley Barracks" and was constructed in 1840. It now houses displays depicting the exploration of central Canada, and the development of shipping on the inland waterways of the Great Lakes Basin and St. Lawrence River.

Open: Mon. through Sat. 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. and holidays 12 noon-5 p.m. During C.N.E. only Mon. through Sat. 9:30 a.m.-10 p.m., Sun. 1:30 p.m.-10 p.m.

**Montgomery's Inn,
4709 Dundas St. (at Islington Ave.),
Etobicoke.**

The Inn, restored and furnished in the period 1850-55, is scheduled to open March 1, 1975. Demonstrations of period crafts are planned.

Open all year, weekdays 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Weekends, 1 to 5 p.m.

**Ontario Science Centre,
770 Don Mills Road, Don Mills.**

This vast complex is the salute of the Province of Ontario to the nation's first century of Confederation and combines the characteristics of a museum, school, university and exhibition. The scientific and technological display programme emphasizes viewer participation by providing presentations that allow visitors to touch and activate various displays. Located in the green belt of the Don Valley, the Centre is accessible from Don Mills Road and Eglinton Avenue East.

Open all year, daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed Christmas Day only.

**Royal Ontario Museum,
100 Queen's Park, Toronto.**

Canada's largest museum is located at the corner of Bloor Street West and Avenue Road. Three acres of galleries in the main building describe the structure of the earth, its animals (past and present) and its civilization from Babylon to early Canada. Open all year, Mon. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues. through Sat. 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day. Free gallery tours weekdays at noon and 2 p.m.

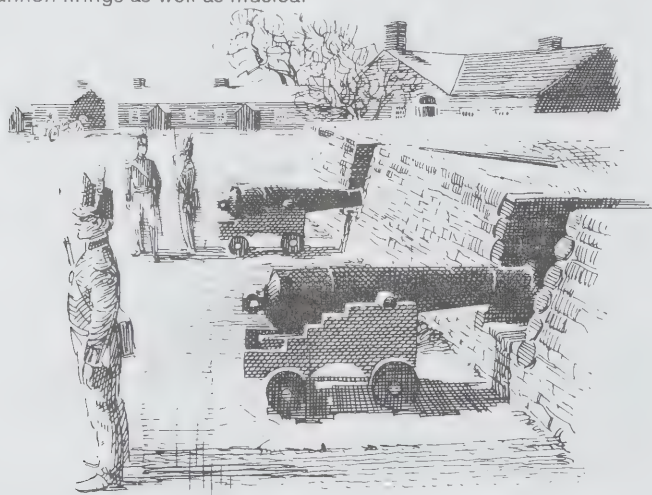
**Sigmund Samuel Canadiana
Building, 14 Queen's Park Cres.
West, Toronto.**

Situated west of the main Parliament Building, this museum contains the Canadiana collection of the Royal Ontario Museum and is predominantly pre-Confederation in scope. Among the items of outstanding historical interest are maps, furniture and archaeological displays, oils, watercolours and prints, Canadian silver, glass, coins, medals, currency and wood sculpture representative of over three hundred years development of the decorative arts in Canada.

Open all year. Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays 1 to 5 p.m.

**"Scadding Cabin",
C.N.E. Grounds, Toronto.**

Located on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, south of the Dufferin Street entrance, this log cabin is the oldest remaining building in Toronto. It was removed to the C.N.E. grounds by the York Pioneer and Historical Society, and is preserved as an



Historic Fort York, Toronto

example of a late 18th century pioneer residence.
Open: June 29 to Labour Day; weekends only, 3 p.m.-9 p.m., until the C.N.E. then daily, 10 a.m.-9 p.m. until Labour Day.

Todmorden Mills Museum Park, 67 Pottery Road, Toronto.

This site is accessible from Broadview or Bayview Avenues. An important early mill site, this park portrays the past through four historic buildings. The Parshall Terry House has been restored and refurbished to reflect living conditions of 1837. The Helliwell

House is restored and refurbished as of 1860-67. A former brewery has been reconstructed and contains fossils, artifacts and papers tracing the development of the Don from prehistoric days. The old Don Station has been moved here from River Street and contains a small museum of railroading.

Open May to November, Tue. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Weekends and holiday Mondays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays. Open to booked groups year round.

Art Gallery of Ontario, 317 Dundas St. West, Toronto.

Re-opened in 1974 after extensive reconstruction and new additions, the gallery now includes the Henry Moore Sculpture Centre and the Zacks Collection Wings, as well as expanded gallery space to house permanent collections and changing exhibits.

Open all year. Mon. to Sat., 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wed. and Thur. evenings to 10 p.m. Sundays, 1:30-5 p.m.

Art Gallery of York University, Murray Ross Building, 4700 Keele St., Downsview.

During each academic year (Sept. to April) the gallery presents a programme of eight exhibitions that seeks to provide a broad and

balanced view of the visual arts, both contemporary and historical.
Open (approx.) Sept. 10 to April 10, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

Hart House Art Gallery, University of Toronto.

Situated on the lower floor of Hart House, the gallery has approximately ten exhibitions a year.
Open all year, Mon. to Sat., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Toronto Island

These islands were formed about 8000 years ago by sand eroded from Scarborough Bluffs and shifted westward by wave action. This peninsula eventually created Toronto's natural and protected harbour. The islands have become one of Toronto's major recreational areas. (On the Common, Ward's Island, near the ferry dock.)

The Lake Light

Commemorates the Gibraltar Point Lighthouse, the oldest remaining structure of its kind in Ontario. (Toronto Island, Toronto.)

"Ned" Hanlan 1853-1908

Commemorates one of Canada's greatest oarsmen who won the world single sculls championship in 1880. (Near the ferry dock, Hanlan's Point, Toronto Islands.)

Gibraltar Point

This was the site of fortifications begun in 1794 to protect the western entrance to Toronto's harbour. The area later became known as "Hanlan's Point" after the family of the world-champion sculler "Ned" Hanlan, who settled

near here. (Near the ferry dock, Hanlan's Point, Toronto Island.)

The Church of the Holy Trinity

This Anglican church was constructed in 1847. Built in the modified Gothic style, it is one of the first Anglican churches in Toronto which did not charge pew rentals. In the twentieth century the church has responded to the needs of the people of the inner city. (On the exterior west wall of the vestry, Church of the Holy Trinity, Trinity Square, Toronto.)

"Old" City Hall 1899-1965

City Hall was designed by E.J. Lennox in the massive, round-arched and richly carved Romanesque Revival style. The interior, monumental as the exterior, contains a large stained glass window by Robert McCausland. (In front of the east wing of "Old" City Hall, near intersection of Queen and James Sts., Toronto.)

Charles Trick Currelly 1876-1957

This archaeologist, teacher and administrator was educated at the University of Toronto. His archaeological work in the Mediterranean world inspired him with the idea of establishing an archaeological museum in Ontario. Currelly became the first Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology when it was created in 1912. (In the open court-yard of the Royal Ontario Museum, at Bloor St. and Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto.)

The "Canada First" Movement

Describes the activities of this nationalist group which originated in Ottawa in 1868 and was later centred in Toronto where it obtained the support of such eminent figures as Edward Blake and Goldwin Smith. (The National Club, 303 Bay St., Toronto.)

Todmorden Mills

Describes the establishment of early mills in this area and the community called "Todmorden" which grew up to the north-east of the mills. (67 Pottery Road, Toronto.)

Colborne Lodge 1836

Built in 1836, it was the home of one of early Toronto's most distinguished citizens, John Howard. (High Park, Toronto.)

King's College

Marks the site of King's College, a predecessor of the University of Toronto and the first institution of higher learning in this province to receive a charter. (Queen's Park, Toronto.)

Queen's Park

Commemorates the opening of this park in 1860 by the Prince of Wales and the construction of the present Parliament Buildings 1886-92. (Queen's Park, Toronto.)



Gibraltar Point Lighthouse, Toronto Island

St. Lawrence Hall 1850

Marks one of Toronto's oldest remaining public buildings where for many years the great public events of the period were held. (King Street East, Toronto.)

St. James' Cathedral

The first church in York (Toronto) was built on the site of the present cathedral, 1803-07. It was succeeded by a second building in 1831 and by the first cathedral in 1839. This in turn was destroyed by fire in 1849, and the present cathedral was begun in 1850, opened in 1853 and completed in 1874. (King Street East and Church Street, Toronto.)

Sir John Henry Lefroy 1817-1890

A British artillery officer, Lefroy was posted to Canada, 1842-53, where he was in charge of the original observatory building which once stood on the college campus. In 1843-44, he conducted extensive magnetic surveys and meteorological observations in the far northwest, which established more accurately the position of the magnetic pole. (S.A.C. building, University of Toronto.)

York Mills

Commemorates the settlement and growth of this community, which was known originally as Hogg's Hollow. (York Mills Park, North Yonge Street, Metropolitan Toronto.)

The Discovery of Insulin 1921

This important medical discovery, made by Charles H. Best and Frederick Banting, has prolonged the lives of millions of diabetics throughout the world. (In front of the Medical Sciences Building, 1 King's College Circle, University of Toronto.)

**Jean Baptiste Rousseaux
1758-1812**

A French Canadian fur trader, he built a post at the mouth of the Humber before 1791. His knowledge of the region proved very useful to the founders of Upper Canada's new capital of York, of which he might be termed the first citizen. (Metro Park on east bank of Humber River at foot of Riverside Drive, Toronto.)

Osgoode Hall

One of the finest public buildings of its period in Canada. It was erected 1829-32 to house the Law Society of Upper Canada. (Queen Street West and University Ave., Toronto.)

Home of George Brown

The home of one of the Fathers of Confederation. A political reformer, Brown wielded great influence through his newspaper, The Globe. He was shot and killed by a disgruntled employee in 1880. (Beverly Street, Toronto.)

Canada's First Air Mail Flight 1918

Capt. Brian Peck's flight from Montreal to Leaside in an Air Force "Jenny" on June 24, 1918, inaugurated domestic air mail delivery in Canada. (Eglinton Avenue East, Leaside.)

The Bishop's Palace 1818

Commemorates the site of the residence of Bishop John Strachan and the place of assembly of the Loyalist forces which defeated Mackenzie at Montgomery's Tavern in 1837. (Corner of Front Street and University Avenue, Toronto.)

Fort Rouillé 1750-1759

Marks the site of the third French post constructed within the territory now occupied by Toronto. Built in 1750-51, it was destroyed by its own garrison in 1759 to avoid capture by the British. (C.N.E. grounds, Toronto.)

The Grange

Erected about 1820 it was, for many years, a residence of the Boulton family who played a prominent role in the administration of Upper Canada. Prof. Goldwin Smith, historian and journalist, lived there from 1875 to 1910 when the building passed into the ownership of the Toronto Art Gallery. (Grounds of the Grange, Toronto.)

The Enoch Turner School 1848

Commemorates Toronto's oldest remaining schoolhouse. It was built by Enoch Turner, a wealthy brewer, as a "free school" for the adjacent area. It was taken over by the Toronto Board of Education in 1851. (106 Trinity St., one block east of Parliament St. at King St.)

The Birthplace of Standard Time

Marks the site of a building where, in 1879, Sanford Fleming read a paper before the Canadian Institute outlining his concept of

a worldwide, uniform system for reckoning time. (At 60 Richmond Street East, corner of Berti Street, Toronto.)

**The Macdonald-Mowat House
1872**

Now owned by Knox College, this old house was owned and lived in by such well known statesmen as Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat. (63 St. George Street, Toronto.)

The Loyalists in Upper Canada

Commemorates the United Empire Loyalists who, on losing their homes and possessions in the old Thirteen Colonies, because of their support for the British cause during the American Revolution, came to this province to start a new life. (Adjacent to the Legislative Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto.)

Montgomery's Inn

This building, a fine example of Loyalist Georgian architecture, was erected about 1832, and



Montgomery's Inn, Etobicoke

served the numerous travellers journeying along Dundas Street. (In front of Montgomery's Inn, corner of Dundas Street and Islington Avenue.)

Canada West's Fathers of Confederation

Honours the seven men who represented what is now Ontario at the conferences leading to Confederation. (Main floor, east wing of the Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto.)

Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850

The wife of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, Mrs. Simcoe's diaries and sketches compiled during her years in Canada, provide a vivid description and invaluable record of the colony's early life. (At the entrance to Castle Frank High School, Bloor Street East and Castle Frank Road.)

The Second Invasion of York 1813

Describes the second occupation of the provincial seat of government by American forces during the War of 1812. (Coronation Park, east of the C.N.E. grounds, Toronto.)

The Canadian National Exhibition

Canada's best known exhibition was first held in Toronto in 1879. It quickly gained national stature, and over the years has played an important role in many aspects of Canadian life. (Entrance to the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto.)

Hon. William McDougall 1822-1905

A prominent parliamentarian, lawyer and newspaper publisher, McDougall was a leading member of the Reform Party and a "Father of Confederation". (At

the southeast corner of Lawrence Avenue and Yonge Street, Toronto.)

Stanley Barracks 1841

The last remaining building of a military complex, built 1840-41 to accommodate additional soldiers sent to Canada during a period of political unrest. Long the military centre of Toronto, the "New Fort", as it was commonly known, was handed over to Canada in 1870. (On the grounds of Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Park.)

Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806

Pays tribute to Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor and founder of York (Toronto). (Corridor wall to the east of the main entrance to the Legislative Chamber, Main Parliament Building.)

Toronto Horticultural Society

Commemorates the first horticultural society to be formed in the province. Its patron was Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and its first president, Honourable George Markland, Inspector-General of the province, (Allan Gardens, Toronto.)

Little Trinity Church

Commemorates the city of Toronto's oldest surviving church. Regular services were commenced early in 1844 and it was known for many years as "The Poor Man's Church". (Little Trinity Church, King Street East.)

The Battle of York 1813

Tells the story of the capture of the provincial seat of government by a strong American invasion force during the War of 1812. During the U.S. occupation most of

the public buildings were burned. (At the southern entrance to Fort York.)

Canada's First Victoria Cross

Alexander Dunn, while serving with the British Army in the Crimean War, won this highly coveted decoration for his gallant actions as a participant in the charge of the Light Brigade. He was the first Canadian to win this distinguished award. (Clarence Square, Wellington and Spadina, Toronto.)

Major-General The Hon. Aeneas Shaw.

This well-known soldier was one of York's (Toronto's) earliest settlers. He served for many years as a Member of both the Executive and the Legislative Councils. (Queen Street entrance to Trinity Park, Toronto.)

First Jewish Congregation in Canada West

Commemorates this pioneer Jewish congregation, the earliest in Canada west of Montreal. (Holy Blossom Temple, Bathurst and Ava Streets, Toronto.)

St. Michael's Cathedral

The Most Reverend Michael Power, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, laid the cornerstone of this cathedral in 1845. Constructed over the next few years, St. Michael's contains an outstanding chancel window executed by Etienne Thevenot. This cathedral is the principal church of Canada's largest English-speaking Roman Catholic archdiocese. (Corner of Bond and Shuter Sts., on west Cathedral grounds, Toronto.)

John Ross Robertson 1841-1918

This noted publisher and philanthropist founded one of Toronto's leading evening newspapers and became a substantial benefactor and director of the Hospital for Sick Children. He published historical works and assembled an invaluable historical and pictorial collection of Toronto memorabilia. (291 Sherbourne St., on grounds of the Ontario Provincial Police College, below Gerrard St., Toronto.)



Little Trinity Church, Toronto

The First Unitarian Congregation in Canada West 1845

Commemorates the establishment of the First Unitarian Congregation in present-day Ontario and recounts the contribution of this congregation to the life of the city and province. (On the west side of Jarvis St., ½ block north of Dundas St., Toronto.)

Colonel James Givins

Commemorates this well-known soldier who fought for the British in the American Revolution and later served as Chief Superintendent of the Indian Department of the province from 1830-37. (Givins Public School, Givins St., Toronto.)

Mary Pickford

Erected close to the site of her birthplace, this plaque commemorates this actress who became the international cinema's first great star. (On the grounds of the Hospital for Sick Children, 55 University Ave., Toronto.)

York University

Describes the founding of this university which was incorporated on March 26, 1959. (On the main entrance road, St. Lawrence Blvd., 1000 ft. west of Keele St., York Campus, Toronto.)

C.W. Jeffreys 1869-1951

Commemorates one of Canada's outstanding historical artists. (At 4111 Yonge Street, North York.)

Honourable George Stewart Henry, 1871-1958

Commemorates Ontario's tenth prime minister. Born in King Township, he became premier in 1930. (At St. Matthew the Apostle, and The Church of the Covenant, 80 George Henry Blvd., Willowdale.)

David Gibson 1804-1864

A surveyor and politician, Gibson was one of William Lyon Mackenzie's chief supporters in the Rebellion of 1837. His second house, completed in 1851, is now preserved as an historic monument. (5172 Yonge Street, North York.)

J.S. Woodsworth 1874-1942

Commemorates this outstanding social reformer, parliamentarian and pacifist who was the principal founder of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. (550 Burnhamthorpe Road, Etobicoke.)

The Thomson Settlement

Describes the settlement established by Scarborough's first permanent residents, the Thomsons. (Thomson Memorial Park, Scarborough.)

Scarborough Bluffs

An outstanding geological feature of world-wide scientific interest, the bluffs provide a comprehensive record, unique in North America, of the last stage of the Great Ice Age. (Scarborough Bluffs Park, near the foot of Midland Avenue.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Sir Gordon Drummond

Commemorating the eminent public services of General Sir Gordon Drummond, who was born at Quebec in 1771, and administered the Government of this province, 1813-1815. Located Main Building Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

St. Lawrence Hall

Designed by William Thomas, in the renaissance tradition, this Hall, built by the City in 1850, was for many years Toronto's chief social and cultural centre. Located at King and Market Streets, Toronto.

Robert Baldwin

Champion of Responsible Government, Joint Premier of Canada, 1848-51, and Founder of Ontario's Municipal System. Located Main Building, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Meetings of Parliament, Toronto

Following the destruction by fire on April 25th, 1849, of the buildings in Montreal used by the Legislature of the Province of Canada, the sessions of 1850, 1851 and 1856 to 1859 were held in Toronto in the buildings erected between 1829 and 1832 for the Legislature of Upper Canada and occupying the square bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, Front and John Streets. Located in Main Building, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Canada's First Electric Telegraph

Inaugurated December 19th, 1846, over a line connecting Toronto City Hall, then occupying this site, with Hamilton. The system was built and owned by the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-magnetic Telegraph Company, organized 1846, incorporated 1847. Located at St. Lawrence Market Building, Front St. East, Toronto.

University College

The building of University College in 1856-59 largely assured the future of the University of Toronto and drew it, in time, into a federal pattern which was widely followed in Canada and the Commonwealth. Located on Campus of University of Toronto.

Sir Frederick Banting

Soldier, surgeon, and scientist, Banting in 1920 became convinced of the existence of a substance known as Insulin. In 1921 Banting and Charles H. Best, prepared an active anti-diabetic extract. Located on campus of University of Toronto.

The William Lyon Mackenzie Homestead

This house was the home, in his later years, of William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor of the City of Toronto. Located at 82 Bond Street, Toronto.

Site of Montgomery's Tavern

Original Headquarters of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader in the Upper Canada Rebellion. Scene of brief skirmish on December 7th, 1837, resulting in defeat of insurgents by loyal militia commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James F. Gibbon. Located at Postal Station K, 2384 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Defence of York

In memory of Captain Neal McNeal, volunteer Donald MacLean, and the soldiers and Indians killed in action, and their comrades who fought here, in defence of the Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813. Located on the Ontario Government Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

First Banding of A Bird

On September 24th, 1905, James Henry Fleming placed band No. 1 on the foot of a robin in his garden at 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto. Located at Deer Pen and Spring Roads, High Park, Toronto.

Victoria County

Museums

Fenelon Falls Museum, 50 Oak Street, Fenelon Falls.

This building, known as "Maryboro Lodge" was constructed in the 1830s by James Wallis, a founder of Fenelon Falls. It contains a collection of pioneer and Indian artifacts relating to the history of the community and the surrounding area.

Open from May 18 to Thanksgiving, weekends and holidays, 1-5 p.m. From June 15 to Sept. 15, daily, 1-5 p.m. During July and August, Wed. and Sun. evenings, 7-9 p.m.

Victoria County Historical Museum, 435 Kent St. West, Lindsay.

This museum contains displays related to the early days of Victoria County, featuring Canadian glass and oil lamps, an apothecary shop, a toy shop, a general store and doctor's office. Also, agricultural displays.

Open from July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 2-5 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

The Founding of Omemee

Commemorates the early history of this village which developed around the mills of William Cottingham. (Municipal Building, Omemee.)

The Victoria Road

Built 1859-64, this was one of the colonization roads constructed to open for settlement the southern fringe of the Precambrian Shield. (Junction of Hwys. 503 and 505, Uphill.)

Purdy's Mills

Marks the sawmill and grist-mill built by William Purdy in 1828-30 which formed the nucleus of Lindsay. (McDonnell Park, Lindsay.)

Ernest Thompson Seton

1860-1946

Born in England, this pioneer naturalist emigrated with his family to a farm near Lindsay in 1866. An accomplished author, his work did much to further popular interest in wild life. (On grounds of Victoria County Historical Society Museum, Lindsay.)

The Scugog Route

Describes this ancient Indian route, of which Scugog River and Lake formed a part, leading from the Kawartha and Algonquin Park areas to Lake Ontario. (Memorial Park, Lindsay.)

John Langton 1808-1894

Commemorates one of the Otonabee region's pioneer settlers. His published correspondence furnishes an invaluable record of the early life of the district. He later became auditor general of Canada and vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto. (Horticultural Society Gardens, Fenelon Falls.)

Colonel James Wallis 1806-1893

Commemorates the principal founder of Fenelon Falls and marks his former residence, "Maryboro Lodge". (Grounds of "Maryboro Lodge", Fenelon Falls.)

The Portage Road

Marks an old Indian portage from Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake. In 1834-35 a large portion of it was incorporated in the present Portage Road. (East of Bolsover, at junction of Highway 46 and county road to Gamebridge.)

The Trent-Severn Waterway

The project, begun in the 1830s was designed to canalize the water route from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Simcoe. It is now one of Ontario's major recreational waterways. (At the lift lock, Highway 503, about 2 miles north of Kirkfield.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Sir Sam Hughes

Soldier, journalist, imperialist and Member of Parliament for Lindsay from 1892 to 1921, Sam Hughes helped to create a distinctively Canadian Army. As Minister of Militia and Defence (1911-1916) he raised the Canadian Expeditionary Force which fought in World War I. Located at Victoria Park Armoury, Lindsay.

Trent Valley Canal

Commemorating the construction, in 1833, of the first Bobcaygeon Lock by the Inland Water Commission, and the beginning of the improvement of the natural waterway connecting Lake Ontario with Georgian Bay. Located at the Canal lock in Bobcaygeon.

Waterloo Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

Doon Pioneer Village, R.R. #2, Kitchener.

This museum complex is located west from interchange 34 on Highway 401. Buildings including a pioneer church, blacksmith's and cooper's shops, a general store and the Peter McArthur log cabin, are open to the public. A great variety of historical material relating to the pioneer community in this part of the province is displayed, including the Waterloo County Hall of Fame. Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Woodside National Historic Site, 528 Wellington St. North, Kitchener.

This national historic site is the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, one of Canada's best known prime ministers, and is furnished in late nineteenth century style to correspond with the time during which he lived in the house.

Open all year. From June 16 to Labour Day, Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun., noon to 8 p.m. During the rest of the year, Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun., noon to 5 p.m.

Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery, 43 Benton Street, Kitchener.

The gallery features a continuing programme of exhibits which change monthly, covering all aspects of the visual arts.

Open all year, Tues. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun., 1-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

**Concourse Gallery,
Wilfrid Laurier University,
University and Albert Streets,
Waterloo.**

Various types of displays are scheduled for 1975. Open all year, Mon. to Sat., 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. Closed Sundays.

**Art Gallery,
Modern Languages Building,
University of Waterloo.**

This gallery provides a series of exhibitions throughout the year, as well as lectures, films and concerts. Open all year. From May to August, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed weekends. From Sept. to April, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

**Optometry Museum,
School of Optometry Building,
University of Waterloo,
Columbia Street.**

This museum is open weekdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Biology, Earth Sciences Museum,
Earth Sciences Building,
University of Waterloo.**

This is a teaching museum featuring biological and earth sciences exhibits. Open weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. School tours should be booked in advance.

**Museum and Archive of Games,
Room 6032,
Mathematics & Computer Building,
University of Waterloo.**

A unique facility depicting the history and development of games throughout the world. Open Tue. and Wed., 2 to 5 p.m. Also Wed. evenings 6 to 9 p.m. Visits may also be arranged by appointment with Prof. Elliot Avedon of the Faculty of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies.

Provincial Plaques

Founders of Galt

Commemorates the Honourable William Dickson and Absalom Shade who founded Galt. (Galt High Park, Cambridge [formerly the City of Galt].)

**Honourable James Young
1835-1913**

Honours this noted politician, writer, editor and publisher. He was an authority on the history of the Galt area. (Central Presbyterian Church, Cambridge [formerly the City of Galt].)

Tassie's School

Established in 1852 as the Galt Grammar School, it was taken over in 1853 by William Tassie, through whose efforts the institution gained an outstanding reputation for high academic standards. (On grounds of Collegiate Institute, Cambridge [formerly the City of Galt].)

Galt City Hall

This attractive public building, constructed in 1857-58, is classical in general style, with a strong "Italianate" influence. (At the Market Square side of the Galt City Hall, Cambridge [formerly the City of Galt].)

The Founder of Preston

Commemorates John Erb (1764-1832) a Pennsylvania Mennonite who came to Upper Canada in 1805. He settled on the site of Preston and built a sawmill and gristmill around which the community grew. (In front of Preston Town Hall, Cambridge [formerly the Town of Preston].)

The Huron Road.

This early "colonization road" was built by the Canada Company to promote the sale of their lands in the Huron Tract. (At the entrance to Doon Pioneer Village, near Kitchener.)

Bishop Benjamin Eby 1785-1853

This influential Mennonite leader settled in Upper Canada in 1807. The land he acquired now forms part of the city of Kitchener. He played a leading role in both religious and temporal life of the rapidly growing settlement that was known at first as Ebytown, later named Berlin and renamed Kitchener in 1916. (At First Mennonite Church, Kitchener.)

**William Lyon Mackenzie King
1874-1950**

Commemorates Canada's tenth prime minister who was born in Berlin (Kitchener) and was a grandson of the leader of the Rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie. (In front of City Hall, Kitchener.)

**The Joseph Schneider House
1820**

This frame structure is the oldest remaining house in Kitchener. It was built by Joseph Schneider, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who settled on his lot in 1807. (466-468 Queen Street South, Kitchener.)

Abraham Erb 1772-1830

Honours the founder of Waterloo. Emigrating from Pennsylvania in 1806, he purchased 900 acres of bushland and later built a sawmill and gristmill which formed the nucleus of a thriving community. (City Park, Waterloo.)

The University of Waterloo.

Commemorates the founding of this university which now has the largest engineering school in Canada. (Physical Education Centre, University Campus.)

Waterloo Lutheran University

Commemorates the founding of this university which had its origins in the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada. (Central Teaching Building, University Campus.)

Evangelical United Brethren

In August, 1839, the first Evangelical Church congregation was formed here following a camp meeting held on this site. In 1946 the Evangelical Church and the United Brethren merged to form the Evangelical United Brethren. (In the Municipal Park adjacent to Marsland Blvd., Waterloo.)



Doon Pioneer Village, Kitchener

The West Montrose Covered Bridge 1881

Commemorates Ontario's last remaining covered bridge. (At this bridge in West Montrose.)

Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace

Commemorates the founder of Ontario's public hydro-electric power system who was born in Baden in 1857. (In front of Baden Public School, Township of Wilmot.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Memorial Tower

In the spring of 1800, Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, Jr., brothers-in-law, Mennonites, from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, began the first two farms in the County of Waterloo. Other settlers followed, and in 1805 a company formed in Pennsylvania purchased 60,000 acres which constituted the first large settlement in the then far interior of Upper Canada. Located opposite Doon in Cambridge, (formerly Preston).

Otto Julius Klotz

Surveyor and astronomer. Director of the Dominion Observatory, 1917-23. Located in the Municipal building Cambridge, (formerly Preston).

Homer Watson

Canadian landscape painter. With definite understanding of nature and an individual style, he portrayed the beauties of his native region. Located at the Doon School of Fine Arts, Doon.

William Wilfred Campbell

Canadian poet. His verses revealed the beauty of the Great Lakes, "The Magic Region of Blue Waters". Located at Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate, Kitchener.

Archibald McKellar MacMechan

Scholar, teacher, author. Professor of English in Dalhousie University, 1889-1933. Located at Kitchener Waterloo Collegiate, Kitchener.

Museums and Galleries

Wellington County Museum, Wellington Place, R.R. #1, Fergus.

Located at Wellington Place, halfway between the villages of Elora and Fergus. The collection in this museum contains a variety of articles relating to the history of Wellington County.

Open from May 26 to Thanksgiving, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Guelph Civic Museum, 6 Gordon St., at Waterloo St., Guelph.

This museum contains displays describing local pioneer, and agricultural and industrial growth of the area. Open all year. From Victoria Day to Labour Day, Tues. through Sun., 2-4:30 p.m. Closed Mondays. During the rest of the year, weekends only, 2-4:30 p.m. Other times by appointment.

The Col. John McCrae Birthplace, 102 Water St., Guelph.

This attractive house located just west of Highway 6 on the south side of Speed River in Guelph, was the birthplace of a great Canadian poet, physician and artist. He is best remembered for his nostalgic poem "In Flanders Fields" written in 1915 at the Battle of Ypres in Belgium. He died in Boulogne in 1918. The house has been restored as a National Historic Site and refurbished to accommodate furnishings of the period when occupied by the McCrae family. There is a fine gallery displaying some personal belongings, sketches and manuscripts of Col. McCrae. Open: May to Nov., Tues. through Sun. and Holidays 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; Winter, Sun. only 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

University of Guelph Art Gallery, McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph.

The art gallery is located on the main floor of the Library Building, situated at the centre of the University campus. More than 40 different exhibitions are mounted annually, while the collection includes over 600 Canadian paintings and graphics from 1800 to the present and international prints.

Open during the academic year (Sept. 10 to July 20), Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, 1-10 p.m.

Provincial Plaques

Early Settlement in Erin Township

This settlement took place on land purchased from the Mississauga Indians in 1818. It was surveyed shortly thereafter and the first settlers arrived by 1820. (On the grounds of the Community Centre, Ballinafad).

The Founder of Elora

Honours Captain William Gilkison (1777-1833) who emigrated to North America in 1796. In 1832 he purchased some 14,000 acres of land in Nichol Township and founded Elora at the falls of the Grand River. (Town Square, Elora.)

The Founders of Fergus

Commemorates the founding of this predominantly Scottish community in 1833 by the Honourable Adam Fergusson and his partner James Webster. (In front of public library, St. Andrew's Street West, Fergus.)

Captain Frederick W. Campbell, V.C. 1867-1915

A veteran of the South African War, Campbell was among the earliest winners of the Victoria Cross during the First World War. (Royal Canadian Legion Hall, Mount Forest.)

Edward Johnson 1881-1959

Honours one of Canada's most outstanding pioneers in the field of music. (Riverside Park, Guelph.)

John McLean 1799-1890

McLean was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years and completed several voyages of exploration. In 1839 he discovered the Grand Falls of the Hamilton River in Labrador. He is the author of a book entitled "Notes of a Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Company" which is a classic of exploration and of the fur trade. (In front of his former home on Nottingham Street, Guelph.)

John Galt 1779-1839

Commemorates the first superintendent of the Canada Company and founder of the city of Guelph. (Royal City Park, Guelph.)

The La Guayra Settlers

Tells the story of a group of Scottish emigrants, who after an unsuccessful attempt to settle in South America were placed on the Canada Company's Huron Tract through the efforts of John Galt. (Royal City Park, Guelph.)

Ontario Veterinary College

Commemorates the founding of this institution in Toronto in 1862. It was the first in Canada to offer courses in veterinary medicine, and in 1922 was moved to Guelph. (Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.)

Ontario Agricultural College

Commemorates this famous School of Agriculture, the first college established on the University of Guelph campus. Opened in 1874, it was one of a group of colleges that provided the nucleus of the University of Guelph. (Near Johnston Arch, University of Guelph, Guelph.)

Guelph City Hall 1856

This fine example of classical architecture was built shortly after Guelph became incorporated as a town. It retains much of its original appearance. (Guelph City Hall, 59 Carden Street, Guelph.)

The Founding of Arthur

Named in honour of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, this community was established at the southern terminus of the Garafraxa Colonization Road. Settlement began in the 1840s, and with the arrival of the Toronto, Gray and Bruce Railway in 1872 the village was incorporated that year. (MacPherson Park, Arthur, about 26 miles northwest of Guelph.)

The Settlement of Puslinch

Surveyed between 1828 and 1832, this township was settled extensively shortly thereafter. In 1859 Edward Ellis, a pioneer settler, gave land for a Methodist chapel which was erected through community effort in 1861. It provides a fine example of the rural church architecture of that period. (On the grounds of the Ellis Chapel, 2½ miles east of Cambridge [formerly Town of Hespeler] alongside Accommodation Road.)

Rockwood Academy

William Wetherald, an English Quaker, established this highly regarded Academy as a boys' school in 1850, and in 1853 completed a commodious stone building to house his pupils. Although the school was discontinued in 1882, this fine structure, now privately owned, remains in an excellent state of preservation. (Rockwood Academy, Rockwood.)

Lieutenant S. Lewis Honey, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., 1894-1918

Honours one of Ontario's outstanding soldiers who served in the First World War. His gallantry in action cost him his life. (Beside Westcott United Church, Village of Conn.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae

Canadian poet, physician and soldier, he wrote his famous poem "In Flanders Fields" in a dugout near Ypres in April 1915. Located at the Col. John McCrae Birthplace, on Water Street, Guelph.

James Jerome Hill

Pioneer railway promoter and builder in Canada and the United States. Located on Eramosa Township Building, on Highway 7, Rockwood.



Rockwood Academy, Rockwood

York Regional Municipality

Museums and Galleries

The McMichael Canadian Collection, Kleinburg.

Featured in this extensive collection are landscape paintings by the Group of Seven, their contemporaries and native masters such as Emily Carr, David Milne and Clarence Gagnon. Also preserved is the studio-shack of Tom Thomson where he lived and painted his major canvases. Included are pioneer furniture, artifacts and Indian and Eskimo works of art. Open all year, daily, noon to 5:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Markham District Historical Museum, Hwy 48, Markham.

This museum is located in the former Mount Joy School at the northern end of Markham village and displays the history and culture of the Markham area.

Open all year. June 15 to Sept. 15, Tues. through Sun., 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. From Sept. 15 to June 15, Wed. through Sun., 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Whitchurch-Stouffville Museum, Newmarket.

This museum is located in the former Bogartown school about 3 miles east and south of Newmarket, on the Vivian Road, west of Woodbine Ave. Theme displays (changing Aug. 1) illustrate different aspects of the history and development of the township. Sugar-ing off festival held weekends in early spring. Other special events throughout the year.

Open from May 1 to Thanksgiving, Wed., weekends and holidays, 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. During July and August, Fridays also, 1 to 8 p.m. Open at other times by appointment. School tours arranged by appointment.

Sharon Temple of Peace, Queen Street, Sharon.

This uniquely designed wooden structure built prior to 1830 was the meeting place of a religious sect known as "The Children of Peace". The building now contains displays of pioneer artifacts relating to York County. Adjacent to the Temple are four structures; the driving shed, two houses and the Study of David Willson, the founder of the sect.

Open: Victoria Day weekend to Labour Day, daily (except Tues.), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only, 1-5 p.m.

Eildon Hall, Sibbald Point Provincial Park, Sutton.

The gentry estate created by the pioneering Sibbald family is now Sibbald Point Provincial Park. An interpretive programme conducted by the Ministry of Natural Resources includes changing displays in the former Sibbald home and guided tours to such estate features as the hired man's cabin, Castle Dangerous, the Carriage Road, and St. George's Church (graves of Stephen Leacock and Mazo de la Roche). Located 5 miles east of Sutton, on Lake Simcoe.

Open: May 18 to June 30, weekends only, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. From July 1 to Labour Day, daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed Mondays, unless a public holiday.

Provincial Plaques

Mazo de la Roche 1879-1961

Born in Newmarket, she is one of Canada's most celebrated authors, who is internationally-known for her "Jalna" series of novels, and her many short stories, plays and poems. She is buried in

St. George's churchyard, Jackson's Point, on Lake Simcoe. (Wessley Brooks Conservation Park, Newmarket).

Quaker Meeting House 1810

This was the earliest church erected in the region north of Toronto and still exists on its original site. (West side of Yonge Street, near Newmarket.)

Eildon Hall

Marks one of the Lake Simcoe region's oldest remaining buildings and commemorates the Sibbald family who played a prominent role in the early life of the district. (Sibbald Point Provincial Park.)

Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944

Honours this internationally known author and humorist in the area where he was raised and where he is now buried. (St. George's Church, Georgina Twp., junction of Sibbald Point Provincial Park Road and the Lakeshore Road, about 3½ miles from Sutton.)

The Berczy Settlement 1794

Commemorates the first settlement in Markham Township. In 1794 William Berczy (1748-1813) brought a group of German set-

tlers into the area. Overcoming much hardship and sickness, they laid the foundations for a prosperous agricultural community. (Lutheran cemetery, Kennedy Road, 1 mile north of Unionville.)

Bethesda Church and Burying Ground

Commemorates one of the earliest Lutheran congregations in Upper Canada, members of which came to the province in 1794. Their first church, built in 1820, stood near the site where the plaque is placed. (Lutheran cemetery, Kennedy Road, 1 mile north of Unionville.)

Sharon Temple

Commemorates the unusual, although well built structure, erected 1825-32 by the Davidites, religious followers of David Willson. (Sharon.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moodie 1778-1837

Honours this veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812, who was fatally wounded during his attempt to warn the government authorities in Toronto of an impending rebel attack on the city. (Yonge Street North at Trayborne Drive, Richmond Hill.)



Quaker Meeting House, Newmarket

The Founding of Richmond Hill

Commemorates the founding and early development of this community. Originally known as "Mount Pleasant", it was re-named following a visit in 1819 by the Governor-in-Chief of North America, the Duke of Richmond. (In front of the Town Hall, Yonge St., Richmond Hill.)

The Founding of Markham

Describes the founding of this community in the early 1800s, and its later development until its first incorporation as a village in 1872. Markham District Historical Museum, Markham.)

Lloydtown

Jesse Lloyd, a Quaker from Pennsylvania was instrumental in founding this community by building mills in the area. Later, he became a leading figure in the Rebellion of 1837. Following the failure of this uprising he fled to the United States where he died shortly thereafter. (At Lloydtown west of Highway 27, near Schomberg).

The De Puisaye Settlement

Describes the attempt of a group of French Royalists to form a settlement along Yonge Street. (Grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, Markham Township.)

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

Commemorates the founding of one of the earliest Lutheran congregations in what is now the province of Ontario. In the present church, built in 1860, the Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church was founded in 1861. (Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2 miles south of Maple, on Keele Street.)

Lord Beaverbrook 1879-1964

Commemorates one of the Commonwealth's best known publishers, politicians and philanthropists at his birthplace. (St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Keele Street, Town of Vaughan).

First Steam Train, 1853

Commemorates the running of the first steam train in what is now the Province of Ontario, by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad Company. (At the C.N. Station, Aurora).

Samuel Lount 1791-1838

A prosperous farmer and Reform politician, Lount settled near Holland Landing. He was in joint command of Mackenzie's rebel forces when they were defeated near Montgomery's Tavern on Dec. 7, 1837. Captured and convicted of treason. Lount was executed at Toronto in 1838. (Holland Landing Conservation Area, Anchor Park, Village of Holland Landing.)

J.E.H. MacDonald 1873-1932

One of the founders of the "Group of Seven" art movement, MacDonald lived at Thornhill from 1913 until 1932. Subjects for a number of his paintings were taken from this locality. (Oakbank Pond, on Highway 7b (west), in Thornhill.)

National Historic Sites and Cairns

Yonge Street

Planned by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1793 as a military road and commercial highway between Lakes Ontario and Huron. Laid out and constructed by the Queen's Rangers 1794-96, and named in honour of Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War. Located on grounds of Summit Golf and Country Club, Highway 11, 2 miles north of Richmond Hill.



Eildon Hall,
Sibbald Point Provincial Park

Provincial Historical Plaques erected outside Ontario

France

Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae 1872-1918

This well-known physician and author is best remembered for his internationally-famous poem "In Flanders' Fields". (At his burial place, the Commonwealth War Graves Plot, Wimereux Cemetery, Wimereux, about 4 miles from Boulogne.)

Comte de Frontenac

Commemorates Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, one of Canada's best-known historical figures, at his birthplace, the former royal palace of St-Germain. (In the cour d'honneur of the chapel of the old royal Château, St-Germain-en-Laye, about 20 miles from Paris.)

United Kingdom

Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806

Commemorates Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor at his former English country estate and present burial place. (Wolford Chapel, Honiton, near Exeter, Devonshire, England.)

Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944

Commemorates this internationally known author and humorist at his birthplace in Hampshire, England. ("Leacock House", Swanmore, Hampshire, England.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E., 1779-1836

Commemorates the brilliant military engineer who was in charge of the construction of the Rideau Canal. He was also instrumental in the founding and surveying of

the future capital of Canada, originally named "Bytown" in his honour. (Lambeth Town Hall, Lambeth, London, England.)

Captain Thomas James

Honours this noted English navigator who sailed from Bristol seeking a "North West Passage" in 1631. He investigated the southwest coast of Hudson Bay and explored the bay which now bears his name. (The Bridgehead, City Centre, Bristol, England.)

Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850

The wife of Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe, her diaries and sketches compiled 1791-96 while in Canada, provide a valuable record of pioneer life in that colony. Governor and Mrs. Simcoe and several of their children are buried nearby at Wolford Chapel. (Inside Holy Trinity Church, Dunkeswell Abbey, near Exeter, Devon, England.)

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock 1769-1812

Honours one of Canada's outstanding military heroes. The plaque was erected to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his birth. (St. Peter Port Church, Guernsey, Channel Islands.)

Hon. George Brown 1818-1880

Honours one of Canada's most prominent journalists and statesmen, and a leading Father of Confederation. (Municipal Building, Alloa, near Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1915

Commemorates this outstanding Canadian civil engineer and inventor of Standard Time at his birth-place in Scotland. (Memorial Park, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.)

Sir John A. Macdonald 1815-1891

Commemorates Canada's first prime minister who was born in Glasgow and emigrated to Upper Canada in 1820. One of the country's outstanding statesmen, he played a leading role in the effort to create a federal union of Britain's North American colonies, which resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867. (Ramshorn Parish Church, Glasgow, Scotland.)

William Lyon Mackenzie

Commemorates this famous radical reformer, writer and publisher who became Toronto's first mayor and served in the provincial and federal parliaments. (Overgate, Dundee, Scotland.)

United States of America

The Grand Portage

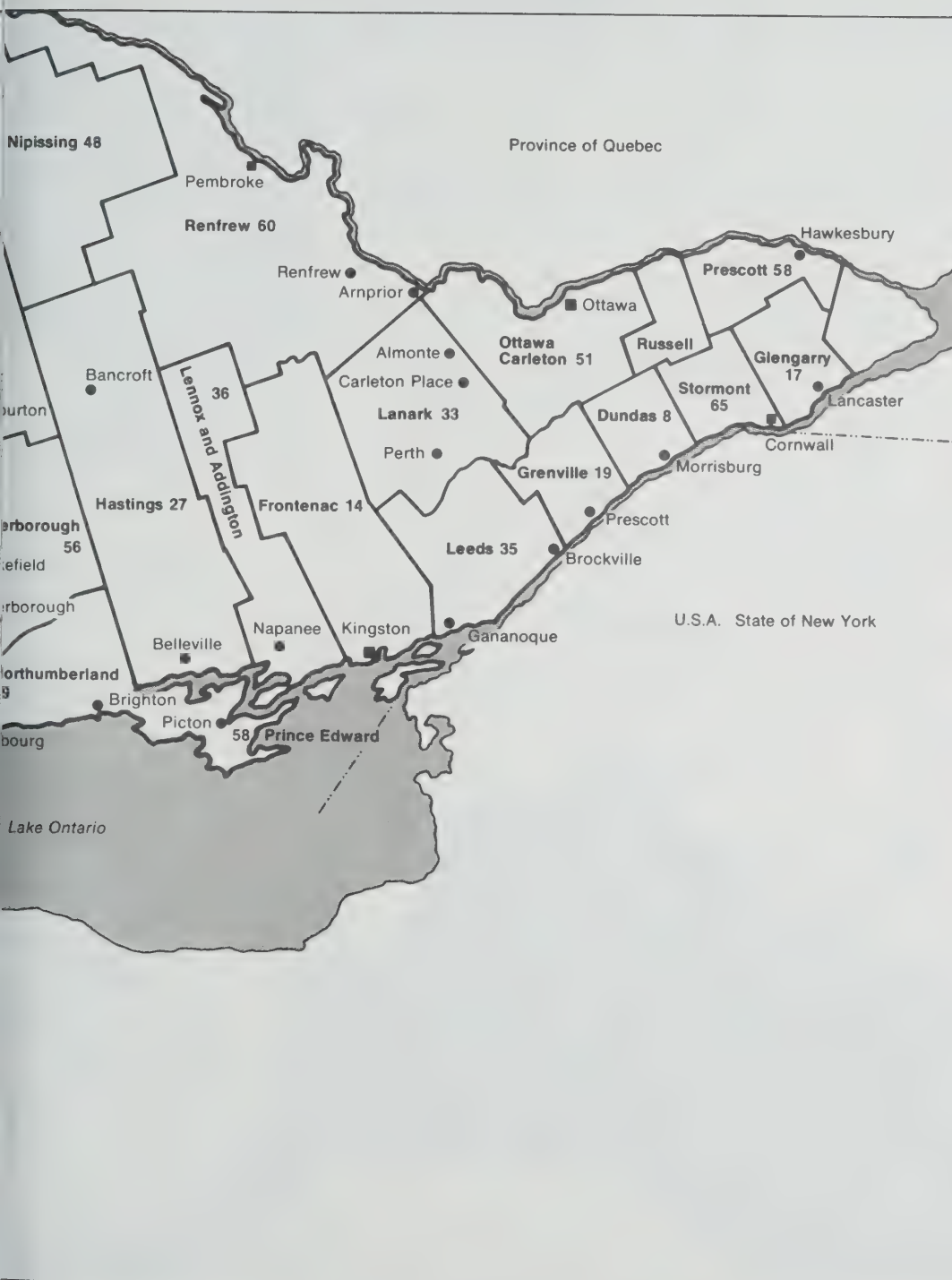
Commemorates an historic portage which for many years was an important link on the canoe route to the West. The post established at its eastern terminus became the inland headquarters of the North West Company. (Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota.)



Municipal Boundaries Southern Ontario

Indicating location of Counties and
Regional Municipalities

Legend—Frontenac 14
indicates page 14 for listing of
historic sites, museums, galleries
and plaques for the County



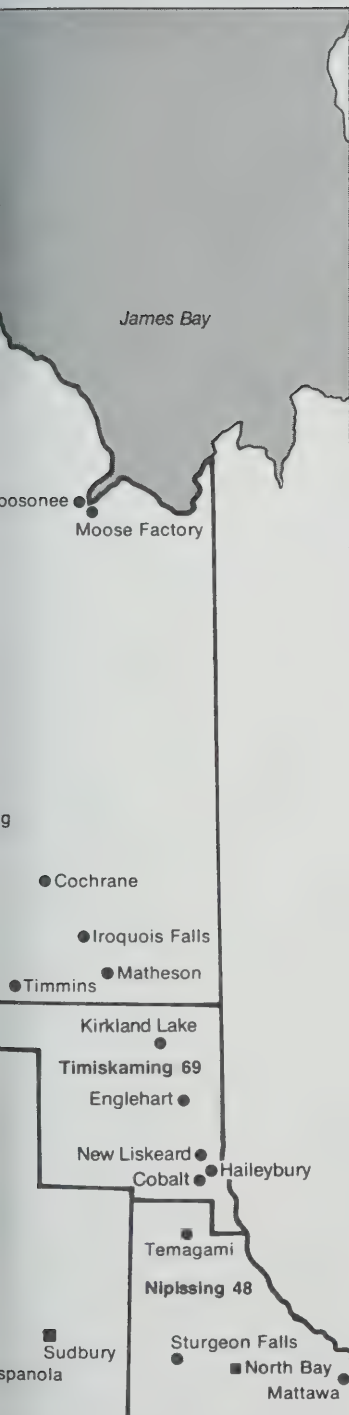


Municipal Boundaries Northern Ontario

Indicates location of municipal
Districts

Legend—Algoma 3

indicates page 3 for listing of
historic sites, museums, galleries
and plaques for that district



Geographical Index

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 Algoma District | 54 Parry Sound District |
| 4 Brant County | 55 Peel Regional Municipality |
| 6 Bruce County | 55 Perth County |
| 7 Cochrane District | 56 Peterborough County |
| 8 Dufferin County | 58 Prescott County |
| 8 Dundas County | 58 Prince Edward County |
| 9 Durham Regional Municipality | 59 Rainy River District |
| 11 Elgin County | 60 Renfrew County |
| 12 Essex County | 62 Simcoe County |
| 14 Frontenac County | 65 Stormont County |
| 17 Glengarry County | 66 Sudbury District |
| 19 Grenville County | 66 Thunder Bay District |
| 20 Grey County | 69 Timiskaming District |
| 22 Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality | 69 Toronto Metropolitan Municipality |
| 23 Haliburton District | 75 Victoria County |
| 24 Halton Regional Municipality | 75 Waterloo Regional Municipality |
| 25 Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality | 77 Wellington County |
| 27 Hastings County | 25 Wentworth County (see Hamilton-Westworth) |
| 28 Huron County | 79 York Regional Municipality |
| 29 Kenora District | 81 Plaques erected outside Ontario |
| 30 Kent County | |
| 32 Lambton County | |
| 33 Lanark County | |
| 35 Leeds County | |
| 36 Lennox & Addington County | |
| 38 Manitoulin District | |
| 39 Middlesex County | |
| 41 Muskoka District | |
| 42 Niagara Regional Municipality | |
| 48 Nipissing District | |
| 22 Norfolk County (See Haldimand-Norfolk) | |
| 49 Northumberland County | |
| 9 Ontario County (See Durham Region) | |
| 51 Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality | |
| 53 Oxford County | |

Cover illustration:
The Daniel McMartin House, Perth
(1830-31). This elaborate Federal-style
dwelling is being restored by the
Ontario Heritage Foundation which
acquired the building in 1972 through
the generosity of an anonymous donor.
This illustration is taken from the
measured architectural drawing done
in 1931 for the University of Toronto
School of Architecture, and now
preserved in the Archives of Ontario.

Inside illustrations by
William Kettlewell

Design: Gottschalk + Ash Ltd.

Printed in Ontario, 1975.